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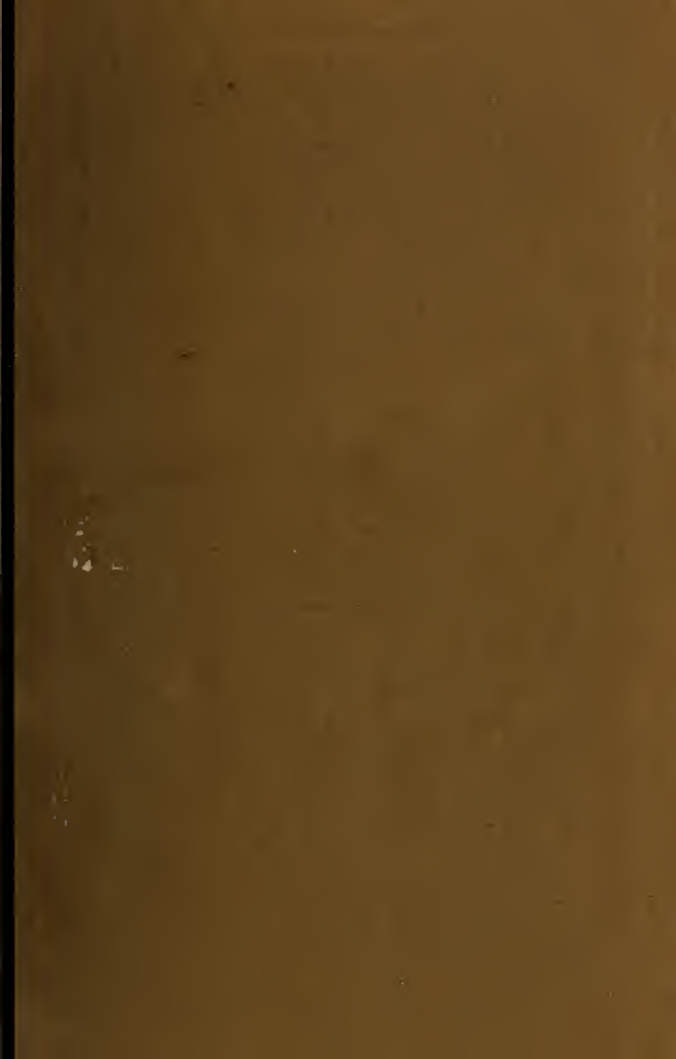
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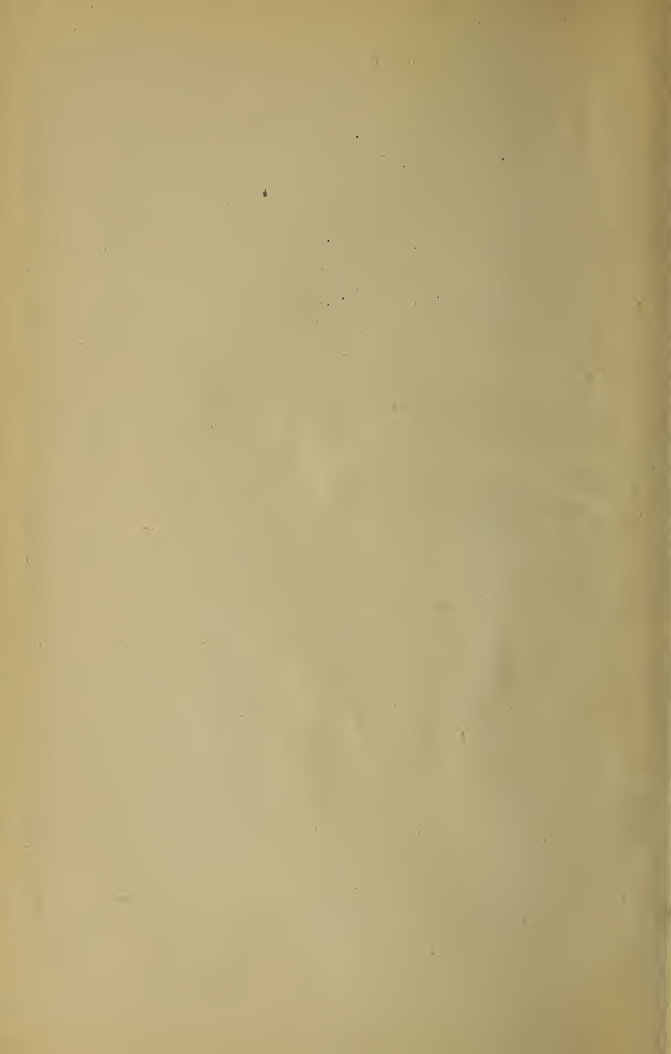
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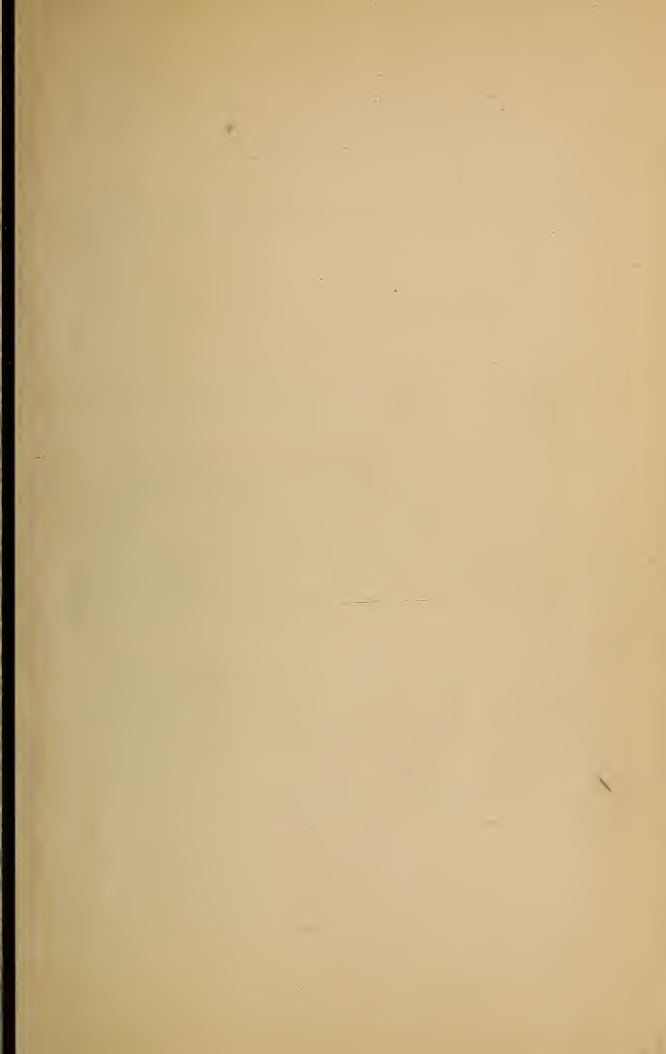
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THE
PHYSICIAN'S
DOSE AND SYMPTOM BOOK,

CONTAINING
THE DOSES AND USES

OF ALL
THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA
MEDICA AND OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS;
ALSO,

Table of Weights and Measures.
Rules to Proportion the Doses of
Medicines.
Common Abbreviations used in
Writing Prescriptions.
Table of Poisons and Antidotes.

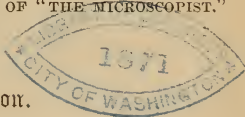
Index of Diseases and Treat-
ment.
Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Table of Symptomatology.
Outlines of General Pathology
and Therapeutics.

BY
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ETC., ETC.

Tenth Edition.

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P R E F A C E.

THE favor with which this little manual has been received, and the number of copies sold, is proof of its utility. It was compiled for the assistance of students, and to furnish a *vade mecum* for the general practitioner which would save the trouble of reference to larger and more elaborate works.

During the author's connection with army hospitals at Washington, on the Potomac, and on the Pacific Coast, he noticed with pleasure that it was in frequent use by the attending surgeons, and he trusts that the present improved edition will prove even more useful than the past.

DOSE AND SYMPTOM BOOK.

I.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
℔ 1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
	℥ 1	= 8	= 24	= 480
		ʒ 1	= 3	= 60
			℥ 1	= 20

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
Cong. 1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	0 1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		f℥ 1	= 8	= 480
			f℥ 1	= ℥ 60

The drop of water is about equal to a minim, 60 drops being equal to a fluidrachm. It is important, however, to bear in mind that this is by no means

the case with other fluids; for example, a minim of the tinctures being about equal to two drops, or 120 drops to the fluidrachm.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

A teacup is considered equal to 4 fluidounces.				
A wineglass	"	"	2	"
A tablespoon	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
A teaspoon	"	"	1	fluidrachm.

II.

RULES TO PROPORTION THE DOSES OF MEDICINE.

IN prescribing, the following circumstances should always be kept in view :—Age, Sex, Temperament, Habit, Climate, the condition of the stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.

AGE.—For an adult, suppose the dose to be ONE, or 1 drachm. Under 1 year will require only 1-12th or 5 grains. Under 2 years will require only 1-8th, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Under 3 years will require only 1-6th, or 10 grains. Under 4 years will require only 1-4th, or 15 grains. Under 7 years will require only 1-3d, or 1 scruple. Under 14 years will require only $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. Under 20 years will require only 2-3ds, or 2 scruples. Above 21 years the full dose, 1 drachm. Above 65, the inverse gradation of the above.

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults, but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

SEX.—Women require smaller doses than men ; they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men, and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

TEMPERAMENT.—Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

HABITS.—The knowledge of habits is essential; for persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics, require larger doses to affect them when laboring under disease, while those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives, are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium, do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

CLIMATE.—Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates. Narcotics act more powerfully in hot than in cold climates, hence smaller doses are required in the former; but the reverse is the case with regard to calomel.

CONDITION OF THE STOMACH, AND IDIOSYNCRASY.—The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise, if the doses too rapidly succeed one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis, for

example, continue long after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire activity by continued use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

The following simple rule, given by Dr. Young, will be found very useful as a guide in prescribing for children.

For children under 12 years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12: thus at 2 years

$$\frac{1}{7} \text{—viz.} \frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7} : \text{ or, in other words, add the age to}$$

12, and divide the sum by the age, and the product will be the proportion of the dose to that of an adult. At 21, the full dose may be given.

III.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

Abbreviation.	Latin.	English.
āā	Ana.	Of each.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum.	At pleasure.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum.	Until saturated.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens.	Hot water.
Aq. tepid.	Aqua tepida.	Warm water.
Chart.	Chartula.	A small paper.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum.	A tablespoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum.	A teaspoonful.
Colent.	Colentur.	Let them be strained.
Collyr.	Collyrium.	An eyewater.
Contus.	Contusus.	Bruised.
F. vel. ft.	Fiat vel fiant.	Let them be made.
Fol.	Folium vel folia.	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarisma.	A gargle.
Gtt.	Gutta vel guttæ.	A drop or drops.
Haust.	Haustus.	A draught.
Infus.	Infusis.	An infusion.
M.	Misce.	Mix.
Mass.	Massa.	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura.	A mixture.
Pil.	Pilula vel pilulæ.	A pill or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis vel pulveres.	A powder or powders.
Q. s.	Quantum sufficit.	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe.	Take.
Rad.	Radix.	A root.
S.	Signa.	Write.
Ss.	Semis.	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura.	A tincture.

IV.

TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

IN all cases of poisoning, the first step is to evacuate the stomach, which should be effected by one of those emetics which is most powerful and speedy in its operation, as sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper. When vomiting has already taken place, copious draughts of warm water or mucilaginous drinks should be given, to keep up the effect till the poisoning substance has been evacuated. If vomiting cannot be produced, the stomach-pump must be used.

Inflammation of the stomach, congestion of the brain, and other symptoms, are to be treated on general principles, viz.: by bloodletting, cold applications, revulsives, cool mucilaginous drinks, milk, lime-water, &c. When prostration exists, stimulants should be resorted to, as in other cases.

The following is a list of the usual poisoning substances, with the appropriate remedies :

POISONS.

Acids.

ANTIDOTES.

The Alkalies. Common soap (soft or hard) in solution is an efficient remedy, and has the advantage of being always at hand. It should be followed by copious draughts of tepid water or flax-seed tea. For nitric and oxalic

acids, the carbonates of magnesia and lime (chalk and water) are the best antidotes. When sulphuric acid has been taken, the use of much water will be improper.

Alkalies and their salts.	The Vegetable acids. Common vinegar being always at hand, is most frequently used. The fixed oils, as castor, flaxseed, almond and olive oils, form soaps with the alkalies, and thus, also, destroy their caustic effect. They should be given in large quantities.
Earths.	Epsom or Glauber's Salts, in solution, or diluted sulphuric acid. The fixed oils also have the same effect as with the alkalies proper when not in a compound state.
Baryta and its salts.	
Lime.	
Iodine.	Starch, or wheat flour, in large quantities well mixed with water. For Iodide of potassium, there being no antidote, vomiting must be promoted by copious draughts of warm water.
Iodide of Potassium.	
Antimony and its salts.	Astringent Infusions, as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, or green tea, very strong.
Arsenic and its compounds.	Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, in tablespoonful doses every 5 or 10 minutes. See Ferri Oxidum Hydratum. Freshly precipitated Magnesia, Demulcents, &c.

Bismuth and its compounds.	Albumen. Copious draughts of milk, combined with sweet mucilaginous drinks.
Copper and its compounds.	Albumen, as milk or whites of eggs in solution, should be freely administered. Vinegar must be avoided.
Gold, salts of.	Sulphate of Iron, with a free use of mucilaginous drinks.
Iron, salts of.	Carbonate of Soda, with mucilaginous drinks.
Lead, salts of.	Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salts), or diluted sulphuric acid.
Mercury, salts of.	Albumen, as whites of eggs, milk, or wheat flour beaten up with water.
Silver, salts of.	Common salt (chloride of sodium), largely given.
Tin, salts of.	Albumen. Whites of eggs, milk, or flour.
Zinc, salts of.	Albumen, or carbonate of soda, with copious draughts of warm water, and especially milk.
Phosphorus.	Magnesia with water, and copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks.
Gases.	Ammonia cautiously inhaled is recommended for chlorine. Asphyxia produced by carbonic acid or carbonic oxide gases or sulphuretted hydrogen, must be treated by copious effusions of cold water, especially to the head, bloodletting, artificial respira-

- tion, stimulants carefully administered, &c.
- Creasote. Albumen, or whites of eggs, milk, or wheat flour.
- Alcohol or spirituous liquors. A powerful emetic should be given, followed by copious draughts of warm water. Congestion of the brain and other symptoms, to be treated on general principles.
- Opium and other narcotics. The chief reliance is to be placed on the most active emetics (as tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of zinc), and the stomach-pump. Emetics are preferable to the stomach-pump when the narcotic has been taken in substance. The patient should be kept in motion, and cold water dashed on the head and shoulders. Bloodletting may become necessary to relieve congestion. After other remedies fail, artificial respiration should be resorted to.
- Strong hot coffee, a teacupful alternately with vinegar and water may be useful.
- Electro-magnetism has also been efficacious.
- Poisonous Serpents. A cupping-glass over the wound, or a tight ligature above it; cauterization of wound. Warm diluent drinks and small doses of ammonia to promote perspiration. Whiskey has been given in large doses.

Bibron's antidote is as follows: R.
Potass. Iodid., gr. iv, Hydrarg.
chlor. corros., gr. ij, Brominii.
3v. M. 10 drops in a tablespoon-
ful of wine or brandy, repeated if
necessary.

V.

INDEX OF DISEASES AND TREATMENT.

(After Tanner.)

ABSCESS.

1. *Of brain*.—Pain, vertigo, paralysis, &c. Treatment doubtful.
 2. *Of external ear*.—Pain, swelling, &c. Fomentations, &c.
 3. *Of tonsil*.—Chill, fever, swelling, pain. Open towards median line.
 4. *Retro-pharyngeal*.—Fever, sore throat, swelling, &c. Puncture (Tracheotomy?)
 5. *Empyema*. Intercostal bulging, dull percussion, no murmur. Sinapism, Iod. Potas., Tapping, &c., Tonics.
 6. *Hepatic*.—Chills, hectic, pain, prostration, &c. Tonics. Puncture if parietal adhesion.
- General treatment of abscesses similar.
If strumous, chemical food (Phosphates of lime, iron, soda, and potass., in syrup) and Cod-liver oil.

BLADDER DISEASES.

1. *Irritability*.—Analyze urine chemically and microscopically, and trace disease to its source. Mucilaginous drinks, &c.

2. *Spasm*.—Pain, suppression, tenesmus, &c. Hot bath, Camphor or poppy fomentations to perineum, or lotion of Tinct. Aconite, &c.
3. *Paralysis*.—Retention, distension, pain, coma. Catheter, hip bath, blisters, &c.
4. *Inflammation*.—Catheter, fomentations, baths, opium, aconite, mucilages, tonics, &c. If chronic, buchu, cubebs, opiate suppositories, &c.
5. *Tumors and calculi*.—Chloroform, hot baths, narcotics, astringents. Analyze urine. Examine surgically. Lithotomy.

BLOOD DISEASES.

1. *Anæmia*.—Iron. Chemical food. Tonics.
2. *Chlorosis*.—Good food and air, sea bathing. Chalybeates. Aloetic aperients.
3. *Hyperæmia*.—Restricted diet, exercise, salines. Liq. potassa, Liq. arsenicalis, Tartar emetic, &c.
4. *Pyæmia* (absorption of pus).—Shivering, sweating, rapid pulse, diarrhœa, pleurisy, peritonitis, &c. Death from prostration. Vapor bath. Quinine. Sulphites. Tonics.—Stimulants.
5. *Acholia* (toxæmia from arrest of bile).—Nervous excitement. Typhoid prostration. Coma. Hemorrhage. Sometimes jaundice. Purgatives. Croton oil. Hydrochlorate of ammonia. Nitro-hydrochloric acid.
6. *Glucosæmia* (*Diabetes mellitus*).—Symptoms insidious, feverishness, debility, excessive flow of urine, ends in phthisis, or some low form of inflammation. Test urine for sugar. Diet free from starch, &c. Muriated Tinct. Iron, Citrate of Ammonia, and iron. Quinine, Pepsin, Aperients. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Vapor bath. Flannel, &c.
7. *Uræmia* (Toxæmia from absorbed urea).—Dis-

turbance of nerve-centres. Convulsions. Coma. Albuminuria. Suppression of urine. Vapor bath. Acid sponging. Saline aperients. Elaterium. Croton oil. Enema of castor oil and turpentine. Stimulants, &c.

8. *Thrombosis—Embolism* (fibrous coagula in blood-vessel).—Support the vital powers, and allay irritability.
9. *Scurvy*.—Lemon-juice. Fresh vegetables. Raw meat. Citric acid. Iron. Tannin, &c.
10. *Purpura*.—Tendency to effusion, petechia, debility, &c. Treat as for scurvy.

BONE DISEASES.

1. *Caries*.—Constitutional disturbance. Deep-seated pain. Abscess. Fistulous openings. Probe leads to dead bone. Tonics. Iron. Cod-liver oil. Chemical food. Remove dead bone. Inject dilute Carbolic acid.
2. *Necrosis* (dead bone inclosed in case of new bone, necrosis of superficial layer is exfoliation).—Operation for removal of sequestrum.
3. *Periostitis*.—Pain and tenderness, worse at night. Nodes, &c. Calomel and opium. Iodides. Iron. Blisters. Belladonna and mercury liniment. Incisions.
4. *Rickets* (softening of bone in children).—Animal food. Chemical food. Hypophosphite of lime. Milk. Cod-liver oil. Salt bath, &c.
5. *Coccyodynia* (pain and tenderness of coccyx, often very chronic).—Remove uterine or ovarian disease. Nerve tonics. Leeches. Hip baths. Hypodermic injection of morphia. Subcutaneous section of muscles, or removal of bone.

BRAIN DISEASES.

1. *Apoplexy*.—Care for the predisposition by tem-

- perance, exercise, cold affusion, &c. Bleeding if pulse full, hard, and thrilling, but avoid it if tendency to syncope. Turpentine enema. Pediluvia, &c.
2. *Hydrocephalus*.—Tonic regimen. Cod-liver oil. Salt baths. Rhubarb and magnesia. Quinine. Iodide of Iron, &c. If fontanelle depressed as in spurious hydrocephalus, Chemical food, Raw meat, Beef tea, &c. Avoid purges.
 3. *Concussion*.—Distinguish from compression by easy breathing, and natural pupils although insensible to light. In compression, there is snoring and dilated pupil; in poisoning by opium, &c., contracted pupil, livid countenance, &c. Stimulants till reaction. Cold to head. Croton oil. Enema. Rest, &c.
 4. *Coup de soleil* (sun-stroke).—Faintness, vertigo, sickness, coma. Cold to head. Stimulants. Sinapisms to extremities. Stimulant enema. Ice to spine. Friction.
 5. *Meningitis*.—Fever, pain, delirium, coma. Calomel and jalap. Croton oil, &c. Iod. Potass. Ice to head. Stimulants in collapse.
 6. *Chronic Encephalitis* (softening, &c.).—Vertigo, pain, failure of intellect, delusion, constipation, &c. Hygienic measures. Cod-liver oil. Blisters behind ears, &c. Analyze urine, lest diabetes, &c., be mistaken for it.
 7. *Alcoholism*.—A degrading vice for which the person is responsible. Cured by total abstinence. Tonics, as Quinine, Pepsine, &c. In delirium tremens, Ammonia, Ether, Valerian, Morphia, Hydrate of Chloral. Laxatives, &c.
 8. *Insanity* (mania, monomania, dementia, or idiocy).—Rest of mind. Sleep. Attend to functional derangement.

9. *Headache*.—Treat according as it is organic, plethoric, bilious or nervous. Intermittent hemicrania requires Quinine, &c.
10. *Paralysis*.—May be general, hemiplegic, paralytic, local, rheumatic, from mercury, from lead, shaking palsy, progressive muscular atrophy, or progressive locomotor ataxy. Each variety requires careful study. Most cases need Tonics.
11. *Epilepsy*.—In the fit, loosen dress, protect the tongue by a cork, &c. Cold affusion to head. In the interval, Bromide of Potassium. Quinine. Iron. Zinc. Ice bags to spine, &c.
12. *Aphasia* (derangement of speech, often sudden, and with no real loss of intellect).—Recovery spontaneous if no hemiplegia, otherwise generally hopeless. Iod. Potass.

FEMALE DISEASES.

1. *Vulval Disease*.—Pruritus often needs general treatment and lotions of Acet. Plumbi, Borax, Morphia, and Glycerine, &c. Tumors require Surgery. Vulvitis needs cleanliness, hip-baths, Alum or lead lotions, morphia, &c. Infantile leucorrhœa is often strumous.
2. *Vaginal Disease*.—Occlusion, prolapsus, and tumors require Surgery. Vaginitis is acute or chronic. The first needs hot hip-baths, warm injections, pessaries of oxide of zinc and belladonna, or acetate of lead and opium, &c. The chronic (leucorrhœa), mineral acids, Quinine, Iron, astringent applications, as Tannin, &c., Nit. Silver in solution, or Carbolic acid in Glycerine (gr. 10 to ℥j).
3. *Uterine Disease*.—Cancer, displacements, tumors, &c., are surgical. Ulceration of the os needs

various treatment. Extent, &c., ascertained with speculum. Nit. Silver in substance—sometimes passed in the neck. Pessaries of Iod. Lead, Belladonna, Tannin, &c. Tonics.—In Menorrhagia, ice in vagina or over pubes; injections of Tannin, &c.; Tampon; Acet. Lead, Opium, Alum, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Sulph. Acid, &c.—Metritis—Repose, low diet, hot hip-baths, Opium and belladonna pessaries, Sinapisms to epigastrium, Ice, &c.

4. *Ovarian Disease*.—Dropsical tumor may need ovariectomy; drugs worse than useless. Ovaritis treated same as Metritis. If abscess points in vagina open with trocar or bistoury. Chronic ovaritis is often tedious. Iod. Potass, Bromide of Ammonium, Iron, Quinine, &c.

FEVERS.

1. *Continued Fevers*.—1. Simple continued fever—indications are to moderate arterial excitement by saline laxatives, rest, and diet; to support the system when it flags; to obviate local inflammation and congestion, and to relieve urgent symptoms as they arise. 2. Typhus. Ventilation, disinfectants, &c. Tepid sponging. Cold to head. Beef tea. Stimulants, &c. Quinine, Iron, and Mineral acids during convalescence. 3. Typhoid—term often used improperly. Should be restricted to enteric fever. Treat similar to typhus, but avoid aperients, and treat diarrhœa with astringents and opium. 4. Relapsing. Amends on 5th or 7th day and relapses about 14th. See simple fever.
2. *Intermittent Fevers*.—Quinine in the intermission. The chief types are Quotidian, Tertian, and Quartan.

3. *Remittent Fevers*.—Treatment same as Intermittent. In the severest form, or Yellow fever, treat as Typhoid. Avoid Ammonia, and be cautious with Alcohol.
4. *Eruptive Fevers*.—1. Roseolæ. Sometimes simulates measles, sometimes scarlatina. Citrate of magnesia. Warm baths, &c. 2. Measles. Rash in blotches. Catarrh, &c. Milk diet. Castor oil. Inunction, &c. Watch pulmonary complications. 3. Scarlet fever. Acetate and Carbonate of Ammonia, Inunction, Stimulants, Tonics, &c. Watch sequelæ, as ulceration of tonsils, abscess of ear, anasarca, albuminuria, &c. 4. Chicken-pox. Eruption of pimples which on second day are transparent vesicles, forming scabs on fourth day. Pyrexia slight. 5. Small-pox. Incubation 12 days, then fever and great backache, and in 48 hours an eruption of small red pimples which in a week inflame and suppurate.—In simple cases the less drugging the better. In cases of depression Quinine, Stimulants, &c. Vaccination.

<i>Incubation.</i>	<i>Eruption.</i>	<i>Fading.</i>
Measles 10–14 days.	4th day.	7th day of fever.
Scarlet-fever 4–6 “	2d “	5th “ “
Small-pox 12 “	2d “	Scabs on 9th or 10th fall off about 14th.
6. Erysipelas.	Tincture of perchloride of iron. Quinine. Fomentations. Solution of Sulphate of iron. Nit. Silver, &c.	

HEART DISEASES.

Pericarditis known by friction sounds, &c.
Endocarditis by bellows murmur, &c. Valvular disease by bellows or musical murmur—if synchronous with pulse and most audible at apex,

mitral disease; if not synchronous and most audible over sternum and aorta, aortal disease.

Hypertrophy leads to increased impulse, dyspnœa, palpitation, &c. Dilatation produces debility. Functional derangement of heart from hysteria, anæmia, neuralgia, &c., very common. Requires Antispasmodics, Ether, Ammonia, &c.

INTESTINAL DISEASES.

1. *Colic*—from indigestion and flatulence, Ether. Ammonia. Brandy. Vomiting. Purgings. Castor oil and laudanum—from mineral poison, Sulphate Magnesia, Sulphuric Acid, &c.
2. *Diarrhœa*.—Castor oil and laudanum. Calomel, &c. Afterwards Astringents, &c.
3. *Obstruction*.—Castor oil. Croton oil. Enema. Fomentations. Manipulation.
4. *Duodenal Dyspepsia*. Pain, faintness, &c., about three hours after eating. Mercury. Nitromuriatic acid, &c.
5. *Enteritis*.—Rest. Opium. Calomel. Fomentations, &c.
6. *Dysentery*.—Rest. Demulcent drinks. Farinaceous food. Poultices. Castor oil. Opiate enema and suppositories. Bismuth. Gallic acid, &c.
7. *Cholera*.—Isolation. Disinfectants. (Carbolic acid?) Sinapisms. Stimulants, &c.
8. *Hæmorrhoids*.—External, should be excised. Internal removed by ligature. Attention to digestion, and laxatives relieve.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

1. *Nephritis*.—Hot-hip baths. Fomentations. Mild aperients. Diaphoretics, &c.
2. *Chronic Nephritis* (Bright's disease, &c.)—Examine urine for Albumen. See *Uræmia*.
3. *Diabetes*.—See *Glucohæmia*.

4. *Chylous urine*.—Gallic acid. Iron, &c.
5. *Hæmaturia*.—Examine cause. Tinct. Iron. Gallic acid. Ice to loins, perineum, &c.

LARYNGEAL AND TRACHEAL DISEASES.

1. *Aphonia*.—Functional: Quinine, Iron, Nux Vomica, &c. Organic: Nit. Silver. Spray of astringent fluids, &c.
2. *Laryngitis*.—Acute: Antiphlogistic treatment. Warm moist air. Inhalation of stramonium, belladonna, &c. Tracheotomy. Chronic: Nit. Silver. Inhalation of medicated spray. Alteratives. Tonics.
3. *Laryngismus stridulus*.—In paroxysm, warm bath with cold affusion to head and face. Chloroform, &c.
4. *Dysphonia clericorum* (Follicular disease of pharyngo-laryngeal membrane—often nervous).—Quinine and Iron. Cold shower baths. Iod. Potass. Iodohydrargyrate of Potass. Inhalation of atomized alterative or astringent fluids. Sponging the larynx with Nit. Silver (40–60 grs. of crystals to ℥j Water). Excise tonsils.
5. *Diphtheria* (Exudation of false membrane with low fever).—Inhalation of acid vapor. Solution of hydrochloric acid, chlorinated water, nitrate of silver, &c. Tinct. Iron and Quinine. Chlorate Potass. Ice, &c. Sometimes Tracheotomy.
6. *Croup*.—Spasmodic: Warm bath, Emetics. Membranous: Emetics, Calomel. Belladonna to throat outside. Inhalations of warm vinegar, &c. Tracheotomy.

LIVER DISEASES.

1. *Hepatic congestion*.—Passive: Sulphate and Citrate Magnesia. Senna. Taraxacum, &c.

- Active: Podophyllum. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Aloes, Senna, and Jalap, &c.
2. *Hepatitis*.—Rest in bed. Fomentations. Restricted diet. Sulphate of Soda and Taraxacum. Opium, &c. When chronic: Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, &c.
 3. *Biliary calculi*.—Hot baths. Fomentations. Morphia. Chloroform. Castor oil, &c.
 4. *Jaundice*.—From suppression: Sulphate of Soda and Taraxacum. Podophyllum. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, &c. From obstruction: Podophyllum. Aloes. Croton oil. Sulphate of Magnesia. Fel Bovinum, &c.

LUNG DISEASES.

1. *Catarrh*.—Warm bath. Dover's powder. Purge.
2. *Influenza*.—Rest. Diet of slops. Inhalation of vapor, Iodine or Belladonna spray. Sulphate Magnesia and Senna. Diaphoretic mixture. Quinine, &c., after.
3. *Bronchitis*.—Acute: see above.—Chronic, to be treated according to its nature. If secretion excessive: Alum, Squills, Ammonia, &c. Inhalation of atomized fluids.
4. *Whooping-cough*.—Ipecac, if much mucus. Senega. Nitric acid. Tinct. Aconite (1-2 minims). Belladonna liniment to spine. Alum and ginger, &c.
5. *Asthma*.—During paroxysm, a stimulant emetic or enema. Ammonia and Ether. Stimulants. Tobacco. Datura Tatula cigars. Nitre-paper fumes, &c. In interval, tonics, shower-bath, &c. Inhalation of spray.
6. *Emphysema*.—Invigorating diet, warm clothing. Carb. Ammonia. Ether. Quinine. Iron. Stramonium smoking. Warm climate, &c.

7. *Pleurisy*.—Rest. Fomentations. Cupping. Ape-rients. Opium. Aconite. Cream of Tartar. Quinine, &c.
8. *Pleurodynia* (neuralgic pain in side).—Bella-donna and opium liniment. Sinapisms, &c.
9. *Pneumonia*.—Acute: Rest. Moist air. Acetate of Ammonia. Opium. Tartarized Antimony. Veratrum viride. Fomentations, &c. Chronic: Iod. Potass. Iod. Iron. Hydrochlorate Ammonia. Cod-liver oil, &c.
10. *Pulmonary gangrene*.—Ammonia. Quinine. Iron, &c.
11. *Phthisis*.—Nutritious animal food. Stimulants. Cod-liver oil. Iron. Quinine. Inhalations, &c.
12. *Hæmoptysis*.—Mineral acids. Opium. Inhalation of perchloride of Iron. Alum, &c.

STOMACH DISEASES.

1. *Dyspepsia*.—Invigorating means. Rest. Early hours. Sea bathing. Disuse of tobacco and alcohol. Avoid indigestible food. Pepsin. Iron. Oxgall. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. Bismuth. Quinine, &c. Bismuth, Bicarb. Soda, &c., for gastralgia. Cod-liver oil, &c., for bulimia.
2. *Gastritis*.—Acute: Ice. Enema. Morphia. Fomentations. Great care in diet. Chronic: Low diet. Ice. Bismuth, &c.
3. *Gastric catarrh* ("bilious attack"—"sick headache").—Seidlitz powders. Rhubarb. Ipecac. Mercury and chalk. Sulphite of Soda. Bismuth, &c.
4. *Hæmatemesis*.—Rest. Ice. Alum. Tinct. Iron. Quinine and Iron, &c. Enema of beef tea and brandy.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. *Balanitis*.—Cleanliness. Astringent lotions, &c.

2. *Gonorrhœa*.—Acute : Rest. Active purgatives. Mild astringent injections. Camphor (5 grs.) and belladonna ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) pill at bedtime for chor-dee. Oil of yellow sandalwood, &c. Chronic (gleet): Temperance. Infusion of uva ursi. Injections of infusion of Hydrastis Canadensis, Alum, Tannin, &c. Lallemand's porte-caustic. Tonics, &c.
3. *Syphilis*.—1. Primary. For indurated chancre, a mercurial course. Soft chancres, caustic of acid nitrate of mercury, Monsel's salts. Astringent lotions. Iron tonics and nourishing food. Phagedenic chancre: soothing lotions and poultices. Iron. Iod. Potass and Sarsaparilla. Sloughing chancre: fomentations and poultices. Opium. Nourishment. Stimulants. 2. Constitutional: light nutritious diet. Warm baths. Blue pill. Calomel. Iodide of Mercury. Iodide of Potass, &c.

VI.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEDICINES, WITH THEIR USES, DOSES, ETC.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. (*Artemisia absinthium.*)

Tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy, and epilepsy not depending on organic changes. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascarides.

Dose. In substance, ℥j to ℥ij. Infusion (℥vj to water Oj) f℥vj to f℥xij, three or four times a day.

Incompatible. Sulphates of iron and of zinc; acetate and diacetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

ACACIA. Gum Arabic. (*A. vera.*)

Demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c. Mucilage of Gum Arabic is often employed as a vehicle for other substances. To render them miscible, oils require three-fourths of their own weight, balsams and spermaceti equal parts, resin two parts, and musk five times its weight.

Dose. In substance, ℥ss. to ℥ij. In decoctions, ad libitum.

Incomp. Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, tincture of muriate of iron.

ACER PENNSYLVANICUM. Striped Maple.

Use. A decoction of bark in cutaneous affections and of the leaves and twigs to relieve vomiting.

ACETUM. Vinegar.

Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent; externally, stimulant, and discutient.

Use. In febrile complaints and scorbutus; it has been supposed to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics, after the stomach has been completely cleared; but this is a mistake, and it should never be employed in such cases; steam of it inhaled in putrid sore throats and in scurvy; as a lotion in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia. Antilithic, where the triple phosphates abound in the urine; diluted with water, it forms the best means of cleansing the eye of small particles of lime.

Vinegar is considered to be better adapted to extract the virtues of some vegetables than alcohol, and the list of such preparations might be enlarged with benefit.

Vinegar whey is made by stirring a small wine-glassful of vinegar and a dessert-spoonful of sugar in a pint of milk; boil 15 minutes and strain. Used as a drink in fevers.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv. In clysters, fʒj to fʒij. Lotion.

R. Aceti fʒj, Spiritus Ten. fʒiv, Aquæ fʒviiij.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Vinegar.

See *Acidum Aceticum Arom.*

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. Vinegar of Cantharides. Cantharid, ʒij in Acid Acet. Oj. Macerate 8 days. A prompt vesicant.

ACETUM COLCHICI. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron. Colchici cormi recent. concisi ʒj. Aceti dist. fʒxvj. Spir. ten. fʒj.

Use. In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates, sulphuric acid.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj, in any bland fluid.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. Distilled Vinegar. (Distil one gallon of vinegar on a sand-bath, in a glass retort and receiver. Reserve the first seven pints for use.)

Refrigerant, slightly astringent.

Use. The same as that of vinegar; chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes. It is used in the form of vapor for purposes of fumigation, but it has no efficacy in destroying contagious or infectious matter. It is also a good addition in refrigerating lotions containing acetate of lead.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

ACETUM OPII. Vinegar of Opium. *R.* Opium in coarse powder ʒviij, Nutmeg ʒjss., Saffron ʒss., Sugar ʒxij, Dist. Vinegar q. s. Digest the opium, nutmeg, and saffron on a sand-bath, with Ojss. Dist. Vinegar for 48 hours, and strain. Digest the residue with an equal quantity of dist. vinegar in same way, 24 hours. Put the whole into an apparatus for displacement and return the filtered liquor, as it passes, until it comes away quite clear. When the filtration has ceased, pour distilled vinegar gradually upon the remaining materials till the whole quantity of filtered liquor equals Oijj. Then add the sugar, and by means of a water-bath evaporate to Oijj and fʒiv.

Narcotic.

Use. A substitute for tincture of opium; it is less likely to affect the brain than the tincture.

Dose. ℥vij to ℥x.

ACETUM LOBELIÆ. Vinegar of Lobelia. Lobelia in powder ʒiv, Dilute Acetic Acid Oij. Made by percolation or maceration.

Dose. 30-60 drops.

ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ. Vinegar of Blood-root. Sanguinar. pulv. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Acid. acet. dil. Oij.

Dose. 30-60 drops.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of Squill. (Scillæ recentis exsiccatæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$, Aceti distil. Ovj, Spiritus ten. Oss.) The squill should be macerated 7 days; or it may be prepared by macerating $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ bruised squill in a pint of distilled vinegar 2 days, then putting the mixture into an apparatus for displacement, gradually pouring in distilled vinegar till the quantity of distilled liquor equals Oij; lastly, adding the alcohol. Diluted acetic acid may be substituted for the vinegar.

Diuretic, expectorant, emetic, in large doses purgative.

Use. In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, in cinnamon water or mint water.

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM. Milfoil. Yarrow. Mild aromatic, astringent.

Dose. Used in infusion, or 20 drops of volatile oil.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. Acetic Acid.

Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.

Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headache; destroys corns and warts.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Acetic Acid. (1 part to 7 parts of water.)

$\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ is saturated by 36 grains of crystallized Bicarb. of Potassa.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Vinegar. (Rosmarini sic. folior. Origani. sing. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Lavandulæ sic. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Caryophyllorum cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Acidi Acetici Ojss. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.)

Odor, pungent and aromatic.

Use. As a grateful perfume in sick-rooms.

ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM. Acid.

Acet. f3x. Camph. 3j. Alcohol f3j.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. Arsenious Acid. (See p. 12.)

Use. To prepare the arsenical solution.

(See *Liquor Arsenicalis*.)

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. Benzoic Acid.

Stimulant; as an expectorant, doubtful; errhine.

Use. In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy.

Dose. Grs. x to 3ss.

ACIDUM CARBAZOTICUM. Picric Acid.

Formed by the action of Nitric acid on animal and vegetable substances.

Use. Tonic, astringent, antiperiodic.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM. Carbolic Acid. Phenic Acid. Phenol.

A hydrated oxide of phenyl, produced in the manufacture of coal gas. It has the taste and smell of Creosote.

A most complete disinfectant.

Use. In Surgery a mixture of Carbolic Acid and Oil, &c., has been found of great use in arresting the formation of pus, &c. A solution of 2-10 grs. to 3j Water has also been of benefit as a lotion, gargle, &c., in putrid and eruptive diseases. It is one of the most valuable contributions of modern science.

ACIDUM CHROMICUM. Chromic Acid.

Crystallized from a mixture of Bichromate of Potass and Sulphuric acid.

Use. As an escharotic.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. Citric Acid.

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, and scorbutus; and dissolved in water, instead of re-

cent lemon-juice, for the effervescing draught. (Proportion, ℥ixss. to water Oj.)

Dose. Grs. x to ℥ss., dissolved in water or any bland fluid.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. Gallic Acid.

Astringent.

Use. In uterine and vesical hemorrhages.

Dose. Grs. v to xv.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM. (Acidum Muriaticum, U. S.)

Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

Use. In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throat; in injections in gonorrhœa.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates; metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, tartar emetic, and most metallic salts.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Hydrochloric Acid. (Acidi Hydrochlorici f℥iv, Aquæ destillatæ f℥xij.) f℥j should saturate grs. 32 of crystallized carbonate of soda.

Dose. ℥x to ℥xx, properly diluted; in gargles, f℥ss. to f℥ij in f℥vj of fluid; injection, ℥viij, to water f℥iv.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid. Cyano Hydric Acid, Prussic Acid. (Potassii Ferrocyanidi ℥ij. Acidi Sulph. ℥jss., Aq. Dist. Oiss.)

(Prussic Acid may be prepared for immediate use in the following manner: Take of Cyanuret of Silver gr. iss., Muriatic acid grs. 41. Distilled Water ℥j. Mix the muriatic acid with the distilled water, add the cyanuret of silver, and shake the

whole in a well-stopped vial. When the insoluble matter has subsided pour off the clear liquor and keep it for use.)

Sedative, antispasmodic.

Use. In spasmodic coughs, asthma, whooping-cough, nervous affections, hiccough, palpitation of the heart, and in allaying the irritability of the stomach in dyspepsia. Prussic acid may be employed with great benefit in cases of chronic neuralgic affections of the stomach. It should be given in increased doses, till some physiological effects are produced; then continued in rather a diminished quantity. As a local application, properly diluted, it is useful in abating the itching in Impetigo and pruriginous affections.

Dose. ℥ij gradually increased to ℥v in a glassful of water, almond emulsion, or infusion of cinchona. When an overdose has been taken, the effects are best counteracted by ammonia, chlorine, brandy, and the cold affusion.

Incomp. Metallic oxides, chlorine.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. Nitric Acid.

Tonic, antiseptic, antisyphilitic, escharotic.

Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapor is extracted from nitre ℥iv, and sulphuric acid ℥iv, in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purpose of fumigation.

Incomp. Spirit of lavender and the strong tinctures, in any large quantity; and the essential oils; metallic oxides.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Use. As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of

bile, and in dyspepsia. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

Dose. ℥x to ℥xxx in fʒiij of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. Nitro-muriatic Acid. (Acidi Nitrici, mensura, partem iij; Acidi Muriatici, mensura, partes v. Mix them in a vessel kept cool, and preserve the mixture in a well-stopped bottle, in a cool, obscure place.)

Stimulant, antiseptic.

Use. Largely diluted, it has been strongly recommended in malignant scarlatina, in chronic affections of the liver, and in syphilis; and still more diluted as a bath, in chronic derangement of the hepatic secretion, which it improves, and acts gently on the bowels.

Dose. ℥vi to ℥x, in fʒiij of water, twice or thrice a day. When used as a bath, the mixed acid should be added to the water until it tastes as sour as weak vinegar.

Incomp. Oxides, earths, alkalies, the sulphurets, and the acetates of potassa and of lead.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. Nitrous Acid. (Eaton's Chemistry directs a tablespoonful of copper filings and about two spoonfuls of nitric acid to be distilled in a retort with gentle heat. The gas, to be collected over water, is *nitric oxide*. This, mixed with atmospheric air or oxygen, becomes nitrous acid, which has a strong affinity for water.)

Use. It is introduced here, as it forms an ingredient of Hope's Camphor mixture, and its preparation is seldom referred to in medical books.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Acid.

Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient, tonic, astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment

made of lard ℥j; sulphuric acid ℥j; and in scabies with ℥ss. of the acid to the lard ℥j.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. Elixir of Vitriol. (Spiritus rect. Ojss. Acidi Sulphurici (commercial) ℥iijss. Cinnamomi cort. cont. ℥jss. Zingiberis rad. cont. ℥j. Add the acid gradually to the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat in a closed vessel for three days. Moisten the mixed powder with a little of the acid; let the mass rest for 12 hours, then put it into a percolator, and transmit the rest of the pure spirit.)

Use. In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma.

Dose. ℞x to ℞xxx in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (Acidi Sulphurici f℥iss. Aquæ destillatæ f℥xivss. Mix gradually.)

Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic; in gargles, in cynanche, and to check salivation. Sulphuric acid is an excellent tonic, and also possesses refrigerant and astringent properties, rendering it a valuable remedy in cases where we wish to avoid diarrhœa. In cases of low and hectic fever, attended with copious perspiration, it is very beneficial, as well as in hæmatemesis. It is also useful conjoined with saline aperients, when the urine has a tendency to phosphatic depositions, attended with loss of appetite, impaired digestion, foul tongue, &c. It is usually given with some bitter infusion, as cascarrilla, columbo, cinchona, quassia, &c.

Dose. ℞x to ℞xx largely diluted; in gargles f℥j to f℥iij in ℥viij of fluid.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. Tannic Acid. (*Tannin*.)

Use. Tannic acid may be advantageously employed in all the passive hemorrhages, especially menorrhagia; also in diarrhœa, where we wish simply an astringent effect. It possesses a great advantage over most other astringents, from the smallness of dose in which it may be given, and from its being less liable to irritate the stomach and bowels.

Dose. From 2 to 4 grs. every three hours.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. Tartaric Acid.

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

Dose. Gr. x to $\overline{3}$ ss. dissolved in water.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, all the salts of potassa.

ACIDUM VALERIANICUM. Valerianic acid.

Dose. gtt. v–xv as a nervine.

ACONITI FOLIA ET RADIX. Aconite. (*Aconitum Napellus*.)

Narcotic, sudorific, antiphlogistic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes. Aconite is a very powerful topical remedy, in the form of tincture, in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Dose. Gr. j, gradually increased to gr. v, twice or thrice a day; of the extract, from gr. ss. to gr. j, of the tincture from 10 to 40 drops, gradually increased.

ACONITUM. Aconitina.

Use. Externally counter-irritant; too poisonous to be used internally.

ADEPS. Lard.

Emollient.

Use. In ointments, &c.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. Sulphuric Ether.

Diffusible stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerant.

Pure washed sulphuric ether preferable to chloroform for anæsthetic purposes. It may be inhaled from a sponge.

Use. Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in headache, and dropped into the meatus in earache; it has also been used in burns.

Dose. ℥xx to fʒj in fʒxij water, or other fluid.

AGAVE AMERICANA. American aloe.

Diuretic and antisyphilitic.

Mexican *Pulque* is the fermented juice of this plant.

A species called *A. Virginica* has been used for bites of serpents.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. Common Agrimony.

Astringent, in passive hemorrhages, &c.

Dose. ʒj or more in powder or infusion.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM. Dilute Alcohol. Spiritus tenuior.

Alcohol and water, equal parts.

ALCOHOL. Alcohol.

Stimulant (powerful and diffusible), sedative.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but sometimes advantageously in a highly diluted form; in cases of debility and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hemorrhages. The use of alcohol as a medicine has been much diminished within the last ten years. It is found unsuited to a great majority of cases of disease, and when employed, too often inducing an artificial appetite not easily overcome. From its strong attraction for water, it causes thickening or scirrhus of the stomach, and an indurated state of the liver: and from

its powerful effects upon the nervous system, it induces epilepsy, tremors, coma, mania, and death. For these reasons, and that we have useful substitutes, it should seldom be prescribed.

ALLIUM. Garlic Bulbs. (*A. sativum*.)

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; extremely rubefacient, maturient, and repellent.

Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatism, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder.

Dose. One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice fʒss. to fʒij mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills with soap or calomel, gr. xx to ʒij.

ALETRIS. Star-grass. (*A. farinosa*.)

An intense bitter, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In rheumatism and dropsy.

Dose. Of powder 10 grs., fluid extract 10 to 30 drops.

ALNUS RUBRA. Tag Alder.

Alterative, emetic, astringent.

Use. In scrofula, secondary syphilis, &c.

Dose. Of fluid extract fʒj to fʒij.

ALOE. Peculiar bitter principle (Aloesin).

Cathartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hemorrhoids. Aloes acts chiefly on the large intestines, and produces catharsis by increasing the peristaltic muscular action, and not by increasing the secretions.

Dose. To act as a cathartic, gr. ij to gr. x; as an emmenagogue, gr. j to gr. ij, twice or thrice a day.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. Marshmallow
Leaves and Root. (*A. officinalis*.)

Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, clyster, and gargles.

ALUMEN. Alum.

Astringent; and in large doses laxative, emetic.

Use. In hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, croup, whooping-cough, &c.; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j in powder or in whey, made with ℥ij of the powder, to Oj of hot milk, a teacupful occasionally; in gargles ℥ss. in f ℥iv of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij in f ℥vj of rose water. A saturated solution is a useful styptic. Alum Curd is a good cooling external application in ophthalmia and other diseases; made by beating up the white of an egg with a piece of alum till it forms a coagulum.

Incomp. Potassa and potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebullitions cease.)

Escharotic.

Use. To destroy fungus in ulcers; internally in colic.

Dose. Gr. iv to xij.

AMMONIACUM. Gum Ammoniac. (*Dorema ammoniacum*.)

Expectorant, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matters lodged in the intestines; externally in scirrhus tumors and white swelling of the joints.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥ss . in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c., or in emulsion. See Mist. Ammoniaci.

AMMONIÆ BENZOAS. Benzoate of Ammonia.
Diuretic.

Dose. Gr. xv to gr. xxx.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism; applied to the nostrils in syncope.

Dose. Gr. v to ℥j in pills, or any bland fluid. Gr. xxx are an emetic.

Incomp. Acids, potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia, carbonates, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartras and bisulphas potassæ, salts of iron, with the exception of the potassio-tartrate; bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (Ammonia Murias, U. S.) Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac.

Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.

Use. Externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headache; in lotion, composed of the salt ℥j , alcohol f ℥j , water f ℥ix , to indolent tumors, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains. Has been used internally in doses of grs. ij to grs. v, with Ext. Taraxaci and Rhei, as a substitute for Calomel in hepatic disease.

Dose. Gr. v to ℥ss .

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids, acetate of lead, potassa, carbonates of soda and potassa, lime.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Ammonia.

Use. In gout and rheumatism.

Dose. Gr. x to xl, 3 or 4 times a day, in a table-spoonful of water.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ET DULCIS. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. (*A. communis.*)

Demulcent, the bitter is sedative.

Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a vehicle for more active remedies.

AMYLUM. Starch.

Demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of a clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum. The decoction of starch is made by boiling, for a short time, ℥iv starch in Oj water, previously mixing them gradually while the water is cold.

ANETHUM. Dill Seed. (*A. graveolens.*)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly in infants.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j.

ANGUSTURA. Cusparia. (*Galipea officinalis.*)

Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

Use. In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron and of copper, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, acetate and diacetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, pure potassa, and infusions of galls and yellow cinchona bark, &c.

Dose. Gr. v to gr. xx in powder.

ANISUM. Aniseed. (*Pimpinella anisum.*)

Carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia and the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j bruised.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile flowers. (*A. nobilis.*)

Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient, antiperiodic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics,

externally as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumors.

Dose. In powder $\mathfrak{zss}$. to $\mathfrak{zj}$ twice or thrice a day.
ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Potas-
 sio-Tartrate of Antimony, or Emetic Tartar.

Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient. A sedative to the circulation, while it increases most of its secretions.

Use. In the beginning of fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in large doses in pulmonary inflammations; and in small as an alterative in cutaneous diseases, acute rheumatism, chorea; externally in white swellings, whooping-cough, phthisis, and all deep-seated inflammations.

Dose. As a means of subduing inflammation gr. ss. to gr. ij; as an emetic, gr. j to gr. iv, in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. 1-12th to 1-8th. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up $\mathfrak{zj}$ with lard $\mathfrak{zj}$.

Incomp. Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; lime-water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.

Alterative, diaphoretic, emetic.

Use. In secondary syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

Dose. Gr. j to ij as alterative.

ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA. Toad-Flax.

Diuretic, cathartic, slightly acrid.

Used in infusions, or as a poultice, &c., to piles.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. Dog's

Bane. Emetic, diaphoretic, alterative.

Dose. Gr. xxx of the powdered root as an emetic;

gr. v diaphoretic. Employed by the Indians in lues venerea.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM. Indian Hemp.

Emetic, hydragogue, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, narcotic, and sedative.

Use. A very powerful remedy in ascites and general dropsy ; in neuralgia, &c.

Dose. From gr. x to gr. xx of the powdered root produce free vomiting and purging. Of the decoction, which is preferable, and made by boiling ℥ss. of the dried root in Ojss. of water to Oj, from f℥j to f℥ij may be given three or four times a day, if necessary. Of the extract, gr. iij to gr. iv, two or three times a day, will usually act on the bowels.

AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI. Carbonic Acid Water. (By means of a forcing pump, throw into a suitable receiver, nearly filled with water, a quantity of carbonic acid equal to five times the bulk of the water.)

AQUA AMGYDALÆ AMARÆ. Bitter Almond water. (Oil of Bitter Almonds ℥xvi, Carb. Mag. ℥j. Water Oij. Proceed as for cinnamon water.) Effects the same as hydrocyanic acid.

Use. As a vehicle in cough or antispasmodic medicines.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. Camphor Water. (Take of Camphor ℥ij, Alcohol gtt. xl, Carbonate Magnesia ℥ss., Distilled Water Oij. Rub the camphor first with the alcohol, afterwards with the carb. mag., and lastly with the water gradually added—then filter through paper.)

AQUA CINNAMOMI. Cinnamon Water. (Take of Oil of Cinnamon f℥ss., Carbonate Magnesia ℥ij, Distilled Water Oij ; rub the oil of cinnamon first with the carb. mag., then with the water gradually added, and filter through paper. In same way prepare the other medicated waters for medicinal plants.)

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar Water. (Picis Oij, Aquæ Cong. j.)

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Oj to Oij in the course of the day.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS. Columbine.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic, seldom used.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS. False Sarsaparilla.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. Employed in rheumatism, syphilis, cutaneous affections, in the same manner and dose as the genuine sarsaparilla.

ARALIA SPINOSA. Angelica Tree, Toothache Tree, Prickly Ash.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, emetic, cathartic.

Use. Employed in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions. Also, in colic, in toothache, usually given in decoction.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. Burdock.

Aperient, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In rheumatism, gout, aphthæ, also in venereal, scorbutic, scrofulous, and nephritic affections; in decoction made with ℥ij of the root in Ojss. of water. The leaves externally in cutaneous eruptions and ulcerations.

Dose. A teacupful several times a day; of little value unless persevered in for a long time.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. Cyanuret of Silver. Cyanide of Silver. Nitrate of Silver ℥xv, Hydrocyanic Acid, Dist. Water, āā Oj. (Having dissolved the nitrate of silver in the water, add the hydrocyanic acid, and mix them. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it.)

Use. To prepare hydrocyanic acid.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. Iodide of Silver. (Precipitated from the nitrate by iodide of potassium.)

A substitute for nitrate of silver in gastric affections, in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. three times a day, increased gradually. This iodide forms a crystalline salt with iodide of potassium, which may perhaps combine the tonic and alterative effects of its constituents, in a similar way to the iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium. It is, however, decomposed by water.

ARGENTI NITRAS. Nitrate of Silver.

Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea, epilepsy, dyspepsia, and irritable conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij in distilled water fʒj is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums, enlarged tonsils, and ulcerated sore throats. A solution of ʒss. in fʒj of distilled water, is highly useful when pencilled over the surface in erysipelas.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ increased to gr. iv in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased to gr. iij. The dark color communicated to the skin is an objection to its internal employment.

Incomp. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, and arsenious acids and their salts; alkalies except ammonia; lime; chlorides; sulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury, or of copper.

ARGENTI NITRAS FUSUS. Lunar caustic.

Fused nitrate of silver.

Convenient for external use, as stimulant or escharotic.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. Oxide of Silver.

Proposed as a substitute for the nitrate.

Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. in pill.

ARMORACIA. Horseradish Root. (*Cochlearia armoracia*.)

Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy, and dyspeptic affections; and locally in hoarseness.

Dose. ℥j to ʒj. Vide Infusion: of the following syrup a teaspoonful often slowly swallowed, in hoarseness: (℞. Of the scraped root ʒj, boiling water ʒij, sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.)

ARNICA. Leopard's Bane. (*A. montana*.)

Narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, diuretic.

Use. In amaurosis, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, nephritis, and chlorosis. The root has been used in intermittents, but is most useful in diseases attended with a typhoid state of the system.

Dose. Gr. v to gr. x in powder, or fʒss. of the following infusion: (℞. Of the flowers ʒjss., water fʒvij), twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces poisoning.

ARUM. Dragon Root, Indian Turnip. (*B. triphyllum*.)

Externally irritant. Internally stimulant to all the secretions, especially those of the skin and lungs.

Use. In asthma, pertussis, chronic catarrh, chronic rheumatism, and cachectic complaints generally.

Dose. Of the powder of the recently dried root, gr. v to gr. x, mixed with gum Arabic, sugar, and water, in the form of emulsion, repeated two or three times a day, and gradually increased to ʒss. or ʒj. Also in aphthous sore mouth of children, mixed with sugar and laid on the tongue.

ASARUM CANADENSE. Wild Ginger.

A stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic.

Use. Used chiefly as an elegant adjunct to tonic infusions and decoctions. Resembles serpentaria in its effects.

Dose. Of the powder, from gr. xx to gr. xxx. Also, used in form of a tincture.

ASCLEPIAS. The Common Silk-weed. Butterfly-weed. Pleurisy Root. (*A. tuberosa*.)

Diaphoretic, expectorant, cathartic, diuretic, slightly tonic.

Use. Employed extensively in some of the Southern States in catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, consumption, acute rheumatism, autumnal remittents, and dysentery.

Dose. Of the powder, gr. xx to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, several times a day. As a diaphoretic, a teacupful of the decoction every three or four hours, made by infusing $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of the roots in Oij of water.

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS. Asparagus.

Diuretic, aperient.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of extract, or $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of syrup, prepared from the shoots.

ASSAFŒTIDA. Assafœtida. (*Narthex assafœtida*.)

Antispasmodic, expectorant; emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.

Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnœa, pertussis, worms.

Dose. In pill, gr. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.; in solution, vide *Mistura*; in clyster, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ dissolved in water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vii}\text{j}$.

ATROPIN. Atropia. Active principle of Belladonna.

Use. One drop of a solution of gr. j to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ of distilled water with a few drops of acetic acid, applied to the inner surface of eyelid, dilates the pupil in a few minutes.

Dose. Gr. j to ʒj of lard as an ointment in neuralgia.

AURANTII CORTEX. Orange-Peel.

Use. A mild tonic, carminative, and stomachic.

AZEDARACH. Bark of root of *Melia Azedarach*.

Use. Cathartic, emetic, anthelmintic—in large doses narcotic.

Dose. Oij water to ʒiv bark, boiled to Oj; to a child a tablespoonful.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Peruvian Balsam.
(*Myrospermum peruiferum*.)

Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.

Use. In palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet; leucorrhœa; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers.

Dose. ℥x to ʒss. twice or thrice a day, made into an emulsion with mucilage of gum.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Tolu Balsam.
(*Myrospermum toluiferum*.)

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In chronic coughs; but principally used on account of its flavor.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss. triturated with mucilage.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA. Wild Indigo.

Antiseptic, laxative, emetic.

Use. In scarlatina, gangrene, &c.

Dose. fʒj of decoction (ʒj root to Oj water).

BEBEERU. Bark of *Nectandra Rodiei*.

The sulphate of *bebeerin* has been used in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Dose. 2 grs., until from ʒj to ʒj is given, between the paroxysms.

BELLADONNA. Deadly Nightshade. (*Atropa belladonna*.)

Powerful narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.

Use. In obstinate intermittents, tic-douloureux, palsy, epilepsy, chorea, mania, gout, rheumatism, dropsy, jaundice, pertussis, and the cachexiæ; amaurosis; sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain; and the leaves form a good poultice. Applied to the eye, in the form of infusion or solution of the extract, to dilate the pupil previous to operations. The root is used for the same purpose as the leaves.

Dose. Gr. ss. gradually increased to gr. j daily; or fʒij of this infusion: R. Of the leaves ʒj, hot water fʒx, strained cold.

BENZOIN ODORIFERUM. Spice-bush. Fever-bush.

Stimulant, aromatic, vermifuge.

Used in decoction or infusion.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin. (*Styrax Benzoin.*)

Use. Principally for obtaining the acid it contains.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss.

Incomp. Alkalies, acids; and so with all the balsams.

BENZOLE. Benzin. (*Hydruret of Phenyle.*) A constituent of coal-gas tar.

Use. Vapor is anæsthetic. With four parts of lard in scabies, &c. As a liniment in rheumatism and neuralgia.

BERBERIS VULGARIS. Barberry.

Refrigerant, astringent, antiscorbutic.

The berries are used as a drink, and the juice as syrup.

BETULA LENTA. Sweet Birch. Black Birch.

Gently stimulant and diaphoretic.

BISMUTHI TRISNITRAS. (Bismuthi Subnitrates, U. S.) Trisnitrate of Bismuth.

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia.

Dose. From gr. j to gr. xv.

BISMUTHI VALERIANAS. Valerianate of Bismuth.

Use. In neuralgia and gastralgia.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. ij in pill.

BROMINUM. Bromine.

Like iodine, it stimulates the lymphatics, and promotes absorption.

Use. In bronchocele, scrofula, &c.

Dose. In aqueous solutions (1 part to 40 of water), 6 drops several times a day.

BUCHU. Diosma. Leaves of *Barosma crenata*.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In irritation of the bladder.

Dose. 20 to 30 grs. powder, fʒj to fʒij of infusion (ʒj to Oj boiling water), ʒj of the fluid extract.

CALAMINA. Calamine. Impure Carbonate of Zinc.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Calamine.

Use. A mild astringent in excoriations.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Sweet Flag-root.

Stomachic, carminative.

Use. In atonic dyspepsia with vertigo.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj in powder.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA. Precipitated Carbonate of Lime.

Use the same as *Creta Præparata*.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. Marigold.

Antispasmodic, sudorific, emmenagogue.

Used in infusion.

CALX CHLORINATA. Chlorinated Lime. Chloride of Lime. Pass chlorine through lime until it is saturated.

Use. As a disinfectant, and for bleaching purposes.

CAMPHORA. Camphor. (*C. officinarum*.)

Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne.

Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent small-pox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type; in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. In doses of from 1 to 3 grains it acts as a diaphoretic. It is a useful adjunct to bark in typhoid diseases, to valerian, the fetid gums, volatile alkali and others, in hysteric and nervous complaints, and to antimonials in rheumatism and other inflammations. Externally, it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations, when dissolved in oil.

Dose. Gr. ij to gr. x in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection; the effects of an overdose are counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

CANELLA. Canella Bark. (*C. alba.*)

Stimulant, tonic.

Use. As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics and cathartics.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss. in powder; in infusion fʒiss.

CANTHARIS. The Blistering Fly.

Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, vesicant; both their internal use and their external application are apt to produce strangury; active properties depend on the cantharidin.

Use. Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa; retention of the urine owing to want of action in the bladder, and an incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; lepra; but their

internal use requires caution. For their external use, see Empl., Tinctura, and Acetum Cantharidis.

Dose. Gr. ss. to gr. j, in a pill, with opium or the extract of henbane and camphor, twice a day.

CANTHARIS VITTATA. Potato Fly.

Same as the former. There are several other species, all of which have the same properties.

CAPSICUM. The Capsicum berries. (*C. annuum.*)

Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (Capsici pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Sodii Chlor. $\mathfrak{D}$ j, Acet. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, Aquæ ferventis $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ vj, Cola) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it are used in coma and the delirium of typhus.

Dose. Gr. iij to gr. x in pill

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

CARBO ANIMALIS. Animal Charcoal. (Prepared from flesh and bones.)

Use. For decolorizing vegetable salts, clarifying salts, and extracting the volatile oil from whiskey and other liquors.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal of Wood.

Antiseptic, absorbent.

Use. In putrid eructations of dyspepsia, obstinate constipation; to relieve the nausea of pregnancy, and as a cataplasm with linseed meal to fetid ulcers; the best tooth-powder.

Dose. Gr. x to $\mathfrak{D}$ j united with rhubarb.

CARDAMOMUM. Cardamom Seed. (*Elettaria cardamomum.*)

Carminative, stomachic.

Use. In the flatulent colic of children, united with

rhubarb and magnesia; but principally to give warmth to other remedies.

Dose. Gr. v to ʒj in powder.

CARTHAMUS. Dyer's Saffron. (*C. tinctorius.*)

Laxative and somewhat diaphoretic.

Use. As a substitute for saffron in measles, scarlatina, and other exanthematous diseases, to promote the eruption.

Dose. Of an infusion of ʒij to a pint of boiling water, given without restriction as to quantity.

CARUM. Caraway Seeds. (*C. carui.*)

Carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and to give warmth to purgatives.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj, swallowed whole, or in powder.

CARYOPHYLLUS. The Clove. (*C. aromaticus.*)

Stimulant, aromatic.

Use. As a corrigent to other remedies, and a condiment.

Dose. Gr. v to x, in powder.

CASCARILLA. Cascarilla Bark. (*Croton Eleuteria.*)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa, and after dysentery; a good vehicle for powdered Peruvian bark, and small doses sulphate magnesia and sulphuric acid, in debility of stomach attended with constipation; in dyspepsia, and flatulent colic.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in powder. The infusion is the best form.

CASSIA. Cassia Pulp. (*C. fistula.*)

Laxative.

Use. Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.

Dose. ʒiv to ʒj.

CASTANEA. Chinquapin. (*C. pumilla.*)

Tonic and astringent.

Use. In intermittents.

CASTOREUM. Castor.

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j in a bolus; ℥j, or more, in clysters; of little value as a remedy.

CATALPA CORDIFOLIA. Catawba Tree.

Reputed poisonous, but has been used in asthma, ℥ij or ℥iv of seeds in ℥xij water, boiled to ℥vj, given morning and night.

CATARIA. Catnip. Leaves of *Nepeta Cataria*.

Tonic and excitant.

Use. In domestic practice in amenorrhœa, colic, &c.

Dose. ℥ij in infusion.

CATECHU. Catechu. (*Acacia catechu.*)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels, and in intestinal and uterine hemorrhages; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula, and epistaxis.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth; but is best given with sugar, gum Arabic and water.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. New Jersey Tea.

Astringent. Used in syphilis in decoction (℥ij to Oj). A strong infusion used in aphthæ and dysentery.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. Climbing Staff-tree.

Emetic, diaphoretic, narcotic.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. Blessed Thistle.

May be used as a tonic in cold infusion (℥ss. of leaves to Oj). A stronger infusion taken warm in

bed promotes diaphoresis. A still stronger infusion is emetic.

CERA FLAVA ET CERA ALBA. Yellow Wax and White.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

Dose. ℥j to ℥ss. twice or thrice a day, in form of emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil, then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel f ℥ij.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. Calamine Cerate, Turner's Cerate. (Prepared Calamine, Yellow Wax, āā ℥iij, lard ℔j.)

A mild astringent.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. Blistering Plaster, (Cantharides in powder ℔j. Yellow Wax, Resin, āā ℥vij, Lard ℥x.)

CERATUM CETACEI. Spermaceti Cerate. (Cetacei ℥ij, Ceræ Alb. ℥ij, Olivæ Ol. f ℥iv. The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Emollient, cooling.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (Plumbi Acetas cont. ℥ij, Ceræ Alb. ℥ij, Olivæ Ol. f ℥viij. Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

Use. In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. Cerate of Subacetate of Lead. (Goulard's Cerate) Compound Lead Cerate. (Liq. Plumbi diacetatis f ℥iij, Ceræ ℥iv, Olivæ Ol. Oss., Camphoræ ℥ss.) Melt the wax in f ℥vij of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when it begins to thicken

add gradually the solution of diacetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix.

Use. The same as the former.

CERATUM RESINÆ. Resin Cerate. (Resinæ, Ceræ, āā lbj, Olivæ Ol. f ʒxvj. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot.) Yellow Basilicon.

Digestive, cleansing.

Use. To foul, indolent ulcers.

CERATUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Resin Cerate. (Take of resin, suet, yellow wax, āā lbj, turpentine lbss., flaxseed oil Oss. Melt together, strain through linen, and stir till cool.)

CERATUM SABINÆ. Savine Cerate. (ʒij powdered savine mixed with lbj melted resin cerate.)

Irritative, drawing.

Use. To keep a discharge from a blistered surface.

It is much preferable to the Ceratum Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a sufficient discharge.

CERATUM SAPONIS Soap Cerate. (Oij solution of subacetate of lead, ʒvj soap, ʒx white wax, Oj olive oil; boil the solution of subacetate of lead with the soap, over a slow fire, to the consistence of honey, then evaporate over a water-bath till the water is all dissipated, and lastly mix in the oil and wax.)

Desiccative, resolvent.

Use. Applied, spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated and the bones are united; and to strumous swellings.

CERATUM ADIPIS. Simple Cerate. (Take of lard ʒviij, white wax ʒiv. Melt them together, and stir them constantly till cool.)

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS. Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc. (Turner's Cerate.) (Take of prepared Carbonate of Zinc, Yellow Wax, each half a pound. Lard two pounds. Melt the wax and lard together, and when upon cooling they begin to thicken, add the carbonate of zinc, and stir till cool.)

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast.

Tonic, laxative.

Use. In typhoid fever, externally to fetid ulcers.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒjss., rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg, in emulsion.

CETRARIA. Iceland Moss. (*C. islandica.*)

Tonic, demulcent, nutrient. See Decoct. Cetrar.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. Celandine.

Acrid, purgative, diuretic, diaphoretic. Used in jaundice.

Dose. Gr. xxx, dried herb or root.

CHELONE GLABRA. Balmony.

Tonic, cathartic, anthelmintic.

Dose. ʒj fluid extract.

CHENOPÓDIUM. Wormseed. (*C. anthelminticum.*)

Anthelmintic.

Use. To destroy lumbrici in children, for which it is given morning and evening for three or four days; then followed by calomel, or some brisk cathartic.

Dose. Of the powdered seeds, from ʒj to ʒij to a child two or three years old, in syrup; of the oil, which is more frequently given, from 5 to 10 drops, mixed with sugar or in emulsion; of the decoction,

made by boiling ℥j of the fresh plant in Oj of milk, with the addition of orange-peel, or some other aromatic, a wineglassful, or a tablespoonful of the expressed juice of the leaves.

CHIMAPHILA. Pipsissewa. Leaves of *Chimaphila Umbellata*.

Diuretic, tonic, astringent.

Use. In urinary affections, scrofula, and rheumatism.

Dose. Oj of decoction in 24 hours.

CHLORAL. Chloral Hydrate. Hydrate of Chloral. Prepared from the action of Chlorine on Alcohol. Hypnotic and anodyne.

Use. In delirium tremens and nervous diseases, to produce sleep.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥j, in syrup, &c.

CHLOROFORM. Anæsthetic. From the accidents which have occurred from its use, pure Sulphuric Ether, or one part chloroform, two parts ether, is preferable for the purpose of procuring insensibility to the pain of surgical operations.

Dose. For internal use ℥x to ℥j.

CHONDRUS. Irish Moss, Carrageen. A good substitute for the Iceland Moss, which it closely resembles. (Macerate ℥ss. of the moss ten minutes in cold water, turn it off, add Ojss. boiling water; boil to $\frac{1}{4}$ a pint, strain, and add sugar and lemon-juice to improve the flavor. Milk may be substituted for water, if a more nutritious preparation be required.)

CICHORIUM INTYBUS. Chicory.

Tonic, aperient. Used in jaundice and phthisis, in decoction (℥j or ℥ij to Oj).

CIMICIFUGA. Black Snakeroot. Cohosh. (*C. racemosa*.)

Tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emmenagogue.

Use. Employed extensively in the United States, as a domestic remedy, in rheumatism, dropsy, chorea, hysteria, and especially in pulmonary affections, for which it has been regarded by some as a specific.

Dose. Of the powder, gr. x to ʒj; of the decoction, made by boiling ʒj of the bruised root in Oj of water, from fʒj to fʒij may be given several times a day.

CINCHONA. Peruvian Bark. (*C. flava—pallida—rubra.*)

Strongly and permanently tonic and antiperiodic, slightly astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers; keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hemorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in clysters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, and carbonic acid are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb.

Dose. Given in infusion, decoction, and extract. The latter is a good form, if well prepared; of this gr. iij to gr. x in pill, or dissolved in infusion of roses, or syrup of orange-peel, three times a day. Of the powder, ʒj to ʒiij in infusion of liquorice, or water.

CINNAMOMUM. Cinnamon Bark. Cassia.

Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

Use. As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies, and with cathartics to prevent griping. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. v to ℥j in powder.

COCCUS. The Cochineal Insect. The dried female.

Use. Chiefly for giving a red color to tinctures, &c.

COCOS BUTYRACEA. The plant which affords *palm oil*, or *coco butter*.

This latter is of the consistence of an ointment, and is used as an excipient for suppositories and medicated pessaries.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. Scurvy-grass.

Stimulant, aperient, diuretic.

COFFEE. (*C. Arabica*.)

Medically is excitant to the nerves, and resists the intoxicating effects of alcohol and opium.

COLCHICI RADIX ET SEMEN. The Bulb and Seeds of the Meadow Saffron. (*Colchicum autumnale*)

Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In dropsies, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis, and scarlet fever. *Colchicum* is rather palliative than curative in gout and rheumatism. It is a useful addition to saline medicines in fevers and all inflammations. It should be given in small doses combined with magnesia, and, if necessary, often repeated.

Dose. Gr. j to gr. v of the recent bulb in pill.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. Horse-weed.

Heal-all. A decoction of fresh root used in catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, &c.; and a poultice of leaves to bruises and the like.

COLOCYNTHIS. Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (*Cucumis colocynthis*.)

Strongly cathartic, drastic, hydragogue

Use. Too violent to be used alone. When combined with calomel, extract of jalap, and gamboge, colocynth forms a highly efficient and safe cathartic,

especially adapted to congestion of the liver and portal circle, and torpidity of this organ. In dropsy, and affections of the head, also highly useful.

Dose Gr. j to gr. v.

COLOMBO. Calumba Root. (*Cocculus palmatus.*)

Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetate and diacetate of lead; infusion of galls.

COLLODIUM. Collodion (a solution of gun-cotton in ether); an artificial epidermis.

Cantharidal collodion, for blisters, is prepared by the addition of an ethereal solution of cantharides.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA. Sweet Fern.

Tonic, astringent. A decoction used in diarrhœa.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. Aromatic Confection. (Cinnamomi, Myristicæ, sing. ℥ij, Caryoph. ℥j, Cardam. ℥ss., Croci ℥ij, Cretæ Præp. ℥xvj, Sacch. Pur. lbij. Rub the dry substance to a fine powder and keep it in a stoppered vessel. When it is to be used, add water gradually till the whole be incorporated.)

Stimulant, cordial.

Use. In the low stage of typhoid fevers, atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j in bolus or mixtures.

Incomp. Acids of any kind; metallic salts.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. Confection of Orange.

(Aur. Cort. exter. lbj, Sacch. pur. lbij. Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.)

Stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose. ℥j to ℥j.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. Cassia Confection. (Cassiæ pulpæ lbss., Mannæ ℥ij, Tamarindi pulpæ ℥j, Syr. Rosæ f℥viij. Bruise the Manna; then dissolve it by heat, and having mixed in the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Gently laxative.

Use. For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.

Dose. ℥j to ℥j.

CONFECTIO OPII. Opium Confection. (Opii duri ℥vj, Piper Long. ℥j, Zingib. rad. ℥ij, Carui Sem. ℥iij, Tragacanthæ contritæ ℥ij, Syrupi ℥xvj. Rub the opium with the syrup made hot; then add the other articles in the state of powder, and mix.) Gr. j of Opium in gr. xxxvj.

Narcotic and stimulant.

Use. Atonic gout, flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, in the chalk mixture.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥ss. in a bolus or mixture.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. Confection of the Red Rose. (Rosæ Gal. Petal. lb. j, Sacch. pur. lb. iij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass.)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa. Rubbed up with new milk, it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.

Dose. ℥j to ℥j.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. Confection of Senna. (Sennæ Fol. ℥viij, Ficorum lb. j, Tamarindi, Cassiæ, Prunorum Gall. Pulpæ, sing. lb. ss, Coriand. ℥iv, Glycyrrhizæ ℥iij. Sacch. pur. lb. ijss, Aquæ Oij. Rub the Senna leaves and Coriander seeds to powder

and sift; boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and the water to one-half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to f ζ xxiv, then add the sugar. Finally rub the syrup with the pulp, and, adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)

Laxative.

Use. In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.

Dose. ζ j to ζ iv.

CONIUM. Hemlock Leaves and Seeds. (*C. Maculatum*)

Narcotic, poisonous in an overdose; resolvent.

Use. As a palliative in cancer and scirrhus, scrofulous, and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis; chronic enlargements of the liver and other abdominal organs; cutaneous affections; asthma; chronic pulmonary diseases, and neuralgic affections. Externally ζ ij of the dried herb boiled in Oj of water as a fomentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed meal and oatmeal.

Dose. Gr. ij to gr. iv of the powder, or from gtt. ij of the expressed juice, very gradually increased to ζ j. Of the extract, gr. j to gr. iv; to be reduced if it causes vertigo. The extract is the best form of administering it; it may be usefully combined with ipecacuanha in pulmonary affections, where we wish to quiet cough and relieve bronchial irritation.

CONTRAYERVA. Contrajerva Root. (*Dorstenia contrayerva*.)

Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. In typhus, nervous fever; the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery.

Dose. Gr. x to ζ ss.

CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA. Solomon's Seal.

Tonic, mucilaginous, mildly astringent. Used in leucorrhœa, &c.

Dose. Fluid extract ʒij to ʒv.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS. Wild Potato.

Feebly cathartic, diuretic.

Dose. 40 grs. of dried root.

COPAIBA. Copaiba Balsam. (*C. officinalis.*)

Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.

Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, dysentery, and all affections of mucous membranes; hemorrhoidal affections.

Dose. ℥x to fʒj in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg; in pills, by mixing the copaiba with magnesia and exposing the mixture to the air. It is given also in gelatinous capsules.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.

COPTIS. Goldthread. (*C. trifolia.*)

Tonic.

Use. In all cases where a simple tonic is required. In aphthous affections of the mouth and throat.

Dose. Of the powder from gr. x to gr. xxx. Of the tinct. ʒj, ʒj root, Oj alcohol.

CORIANDRUM. Coriander Seed. (*C. sativum.*)

Carminative.

Use. In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj entire, or in powder.

CORYDALIS FORMOSA. Turkey Corn.

Alterative tonic. Used in syphilis, scrofula, &c.

Dose. Of fluid extract 10 to 40 drops.

CORNUS FLORIDA. Dogwood.

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In all cases to which Peruvian Bark is

adapted, which it closely resembles, especially intermittents.

Dose. May be given in powder, decoction, or extract of the powder, from ℥j to ʒj. Infusion most employed

CORYLUS ROSTRATA. Beaked Hazel.

Anthelmintic. Used the same way as cowhage.

COTULA. Mayweed. Wild chamomile. Herb of *Anthemis Cotula*.

Antispasmodic, vesicant externally. Best given in infusion.

CREASOTUM. Creasote.

Use. Externally applied in rheumatism and neuralgia. Given in some stomachic affections, as dyspepsia, and anorexia, and to allay nausea and vomiting; used externally in porrigo scutulata, and to relieve toothache; also to foul ulcers and cancerous sores.

Dose. From ℥j to ℥ij.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Chalk. Take of chalk a convenient quantity; add a little water to it, and rub it into fine powder; throw this into a large vessel nearly full of water, stir briskly, and after a short interval pour the supernatant liquor, while yet turbid, into another vessel. Repeat the process with the chalk remaining in the first vessel, and set the turbid liquor by, that the powder may subside. Lastly, pour off the water, and dry the powder.

Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa from acidity; externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over the sore is much hastened.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj or more.

CROCUS. Saffron. (*C. sativa*.)

Stimulant, exhilarating; diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria and other nervous affections; chiefly to impart color to officinal tinctures.

Dose. Gr. v to ʒss.

CUBEBÆ. Cubebs. (*Piper Cubebæ.*)

Stimulant, purgative, diuretic.

Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa. Also as a grateful stomachic, and carminative in disorders of the digestive organs. Cubebs have been recommended in every stage of gonorrhœa, but they are most safe and effectual in chronic diseases, and where the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the urethra. If not speedily useful, they should be discontinued.

Dose. From gr. x to ʒss. of the powder, every six hours. The volatile oil is sometimes substituted in the dose of ten or twelve drops, suspended in mucilage, or sugar and water.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. Watermelon.

Seeds used in strangury, and as a diuretic. Infusion ʒj or ʒij to Oj, ad lib.

CUNILLA MARIANA. American Dittany.

Used in warm infusions to promote perspiration, relieve colic, dysmenorrhœa.

CUPRI ACETAS. Acetate of copper.

Tonic, stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. ij.

Incomp. Alkalies, chalk mixture, sulphuric acid.

CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Copper.

Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic, alterative, styptic, antispasmodic.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fever; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis, in

croup, and in poisoning; externally as a stimulant to ulcers and to take down fungus. A weak solution is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet.

Dose. As a tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij in a pill; gr. ij to gr. x in fʒij of water vomit.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths and their carbonates; sodæ biboras; salts of lead; acetate of iron; acetate and diacetate of lead; astringent vegetable infusions, decoctions and tinctures.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniated Copper.

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In epilepsy and chorea after a course of purging.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. v in a pill twice a day.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, lime-water.

CURCUMA. The root of Turmeric. (*C. Longa.*)
Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach; intermittent fever; dropsy.

Dose. From ʒss. of the powder to ʒij, three table-spoonfuls, three times a day, of an infusion made with ʒiij of the root in Oj of water.

CYDONIUM. Quince seed.

Mucilaginous. Used in poultice in conjunctivitis.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS. Ladies' Slipper.

Tonic, nervine, antispasmodic. In hysteria, &c.

Dose. Of fluid extract ʒss. to ʒj.

DAUCI FRUCTUS ET RADIX. Carrot Root and Seed. (*D. Carota.*)

The root, emollient; the seeds, stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.

Use. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have

very little efficacy in gravel and other renal affections, for which they have been extolled.

Dose. Of the bruised seed ℥ij, ℥j.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Aloes. (Ext. Glycyrrh. ℥vij, Potassæ Carb. ℥j, Aloes contritæ, Myrrhæ contri., Croci sing. ℥iss., Tinct. Card. Co. f℥vij, Aquæ Ojss. Boil to Oj, and strain; and then add the Tinct. Card. Comp.)

A warm cathartic; emmenagogue, tonic, and cordial.

Use. In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels; in jaundice, hypochondriasis, chlorosis, and dyspepsia. This is a very mild and useful laxative where tonics are coindicated. It may be used with advantage in some forms of dyspepsia, and in those complicated cases in which suppressed menstruation is connected with enfeebled digestion and a languid state of the bowels, as in chlorosis.

Dose. ℥ss. to f℥ij, taken in the morning.

Incomp. Acid, and acidulous salts, metallic salts.

DECOCTUM CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Calumba. (Calumbæ contusæ, Quassiaæ āā ℥ij, Aurantii Corticis ℥j, Rhei in pulv. ℥j, Potassæ carbonatis ℥ss., Aquæ f℥xx. Boil to a pint, and add T. Lavand. f℥ss.)

Tonic.

Use. In convalescence from fever.

Dose. f℥ij thrice a day.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. (Lichenis ℥v, Aquæ Ojss. Boil to Oj, and strain.)

Tonic, demulcent.

Use. In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis.

Dose. f℥iv to f℥ij three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen

in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of carbonate of potassa. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. Decoction of Winter-green. (Chimaphilæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Aquæ dest. Ojss. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy, calculous and nephritic complaints.

Dose. From $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. Decoction of Cinchona. (Cinchoniæ Cort. Contusi $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, Aquæ Oj. Boil for ten minutes in a slightly covered vessel, and strain while hot.)

Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses are necessary; or ingredients of a nature which cannot be combined with the powder are required to be given with the bark.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Tartarized antimony, infusion of astringent barks.

DECOCTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ. Decoction of Dogwood. (Corn. Florid. cont., $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Aquæ Oj.) Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot.

Tonic.

Use. As a tonic, in dyspepsia and intermittents, especially when Peruvian Bark cannot be had.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. Decoction of Woody Nightshade. (Dulcamaræ contusæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Aquæ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$. Boil and evaporate to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$.)

Diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, narcotic.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.

Dose. fʒiv to ʒj, with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GRANATI. Decoction of Pomegranate. (Granati ʒij, Aquæ destillatæ Ojss. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Astringent, anthelmintic.

Use. In tapeworm, dysentery.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Decoction of Logwood. (Hæmatoxyli ʒj, Cinnamomi contusi ʒj, Aquæ Oj. Boil the wood in the water till it evaporates to fʒx, toward the end of the coction add the cinnamon, then strain.)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, and some cases of dyspepsia, where the secretions of the intestines are acrid.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiij, frequently.

Incomp. The mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphates of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, tartrized antimony.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. Decoction of Barley. (Hordei Sem. ʒijss., Aquæ Oivss. First wash the barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in Oss. of the water; which being strained off and thrown away, add the remainder boiling: boil to 2 pints and strain.)

Nutritive, demulcent.

Use. As a diluent in febrile affections, recent gonorrhœa and strangury, and to form the bulk in clysters. Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. (Albæ.) Decoction of Oak Bark. (Quercus Cort. ʒx, Aquæ Oij. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Astringent.

Use. An injection in leucorrhœa, and the gleet discharge which frequently remains after miscar-

riages; fomentation in local vitiated ulcer; an application to warts.

Incomp. Decoction of cinchona; gelatine; metallic salts; alkalies destroy its astringency.

DECOCTUM SARZÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv. Oiv, Sassafras Rad. concisæ, Guaiaci Lignirasi, Glycyrrh. Rad. cont. sing. $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, Mezerei $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Boil 15 minutes, and strain.) Or, take of Sarsaparilla $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, Water Oiv; add the other ingredients, and proceed in the same manner.—*U. S. Phar.*

Diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis; chronic rheumatism, and lepra.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ Decoction of Senega. (Senegæ Rad. $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$, Aquæ Oij. Boil to Oj and strain.)

Diuretic, purgative, stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, and affections of the lungs attended with debility. Also, in bronchitis, where expectoration is scanty, and in croup, amenorrhœa, asthma, and scrofula.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{jss.}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. Decoction of Squill. (Scillæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Juniperi $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Senegæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Aquæ Oiv. Boil to one-half, then strain, and add Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv.}$)

Diuretic.

Use. Dropsy.

Dose. From $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, frequently repeated.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. Decoction of Dandelion. (Taraxaci recentis herbæ et radicis $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$, Aquæ lbij . Boil to lbj , and then strain.)

Purgative, tonic.

Use. In deficient and irregular action of the liver.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. Decoction of Whortleberry. (Uvæ Ursi cont. ℥j, Aquæ dest. Ojss. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Astringent, diuretic, antilithic.

Use. In hemorrhages of the prostate gland and the intestinal canal, gravel, chronic nephritis, diabetes, and all diseases of the urinary organs.

Dose. f ℥j to f ℥ij three times a day.

Incomp. Ipecacuanha, opium, infusion of cinchona bark, alkalies.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove (*D. purpurea.*) Stimulant, but afterward sedative, diuretic, narcotic. In overdoses it occasions vomiting, purging, vertigo, delirium, convulsions, and death.

Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hemorrhages, and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera. From its influence in lowering the pulse digitalis has been much employed in palpitations and other affections of the heart, in mania, epilepsy, &c., also as an antispasmodic in pertussis and spasmodic asthma; where there is a laxness of fibre, and pale countenance.

Dose. Gr. j in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every 6 or 8 hours till the remedy acts by the kidneys.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA. Wild Yam

Antispasmodic; said to be specific in bilious colic.

Dose. Of *dioscorine* 1 to 6 grains.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon. (*D. Virginiana.*)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. The decoction of the bark, in intermittents, and in the form of a gargle in ulcerated sore throat. The fruit, when green, is excessively astringent, and the juice may be advantageously employed where an astringent effect is desired.

DRACONTIUM. Skunk Cabbage. (*Symplocarpus foetidus*.)

Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, narcotic.

Use. In asthma, chronic catarrh, rheumatism, hysteria, epilepsy, whooping-cough, and dropsy. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting, with headache, vertigo, and dimness of vision.

Dose. Gr. x to gr. xx of the powdered root 3 or 4 times a day. It may also be given in infusion or syrup, in doses of from fʒj to fʒiv.

DULCAMARA. Woody Nightshade, Bittersweet. (*Solanum Dulcamara*.)

Diuretic, sudorific, narcotic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra, scrofula, and jaundice.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj, in powder; in the form of extract, gr. v to gr. x. An overdose produces vomiting and delirium.

ELATERIUM. Wild Cucumber. (*Momordica elaterium*.)

Violently cathartic; hydragogue; diuretic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ th to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ in a pill, or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. every hour till it operates; or gr. j dissolved in ʒj alcohol, with 4 drops of nitric acid, of which from 30 to 40 drops may be given in water.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. Ammoniacum Plaster. (Ammoniaci pur. ʒv, Aceti destillati fʒiij. After dissolving the Ammoniacum, the plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture, constantly stirring to a proper consistence.)

Stimulant, resolvent.

Use. To scrofulous tumors, bronchocele, white swelling, rheumatism.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. Plaster of Ammoniac with Mer-

cury. (Ammoniac Plaster ℥iv, Mercurial Plaster ℥viij.)

A discutient in venereal nodes, chronic hepatitis, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Assafœtida Plaster. (Assafœt., Lead Plaster, āā lbj; Galbanum, Yellow Wax, āā lbss., Diluted Alcohol, Oij. Dissolve the Assafœtida and Galban. in the alcohol, in a warm bath; strain while hot, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then add the lead plaster and wax previously melted together; stir well, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Antispasmodic, anodyne.

Use. In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. Plaster of Belladonna. (Emplastri Resinæ ℥iij, Extracti Belladonnæ ℥jss.)

Sedative, anodyne.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and local pains.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. Plaster of the Spanish or Blistering Fly. (Take of the finely powdered Spanish Flies lbj, Yellow Wax, Resin, Lard, each ℥viij; mix and stir till cool.)

Epispastic.

Use. In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies; and therefore this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula. Perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely powdered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar, and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster, inter-

posed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours in order to produce a perfect blister.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. Plaster of Red Oxide of Iron; Strengthening Plaster. (℞. Sub. Carb. Ferri ℥iij, Emp. Plumbi lb. ij, Picis Burgund. lb. ss. M.) Strengthening, stimulant.

Use. In muscular relaxations, and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiffness and adhesive quality

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. Galbanum Plaster. (Galbani ℥viij, Emplastri Plumbi lb. iij, Terebinthinæ Vulgaris ℥x, Abietis Resinæ contritæ ℥ij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then first add the pine resin, and afterward the plaster, melted with a gentle heat, and mix all together.)

Stimulant, suppurative.

Use. To scrofulous tumors; old arthritic joints; and to the lumbar regions in rickets. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Plaster. (Hydrarg. ℥iij, Olivæ Olei ℥j, Emplastri Plumbi lb. j, Sulphuris gr. viij. Rub the sulphur with the heated oil, stirring constantly until they unite, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add gradually the lead plaster melted with a slow fire, and mix the whole together. The U. S. Phar. directs to take, Hydrarg. ℥vj, Ol. Oliv., Resinæ, āā ℥ij, Emp. Plumbi lb. j.)

Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.

Use. To buboes and venereal tumors; nodes,

when not painful to the touch, and indurations ; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. Opium Plaster. (Opii $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Abietis Resinæ cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Emplast. Plumbi lb. j, Aquæ f $\mathfrak{z}$ viij. To the plaster melted add the resin, the opium, and water, and boil the mixture with a slow fire to a proper consistence.)

Anodyne, stimulant.

Use. Against internal pains.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ. Burgundy Pitch Plaster. (Burgundy Pitch lb. vj, Yellow Wax $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.)

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE. Warming Plaster. (Burgundy Pitch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Blistering Plaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.)

Useful in rheumatism, catarrh, hepatitis, &c.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. Lead Plaster. (Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. lb. vj, Olivæ Olei, cong. j, Aquæ Oij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and the oxide of lead form a plaster.)

Defensive, slightly adhesive.

Use. In excoriations ; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together ; as a covering to corns ; and to form the basis of some other plaster.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. Resin Plaster. Adhesive Plaster. (Resinæ Flavæ lb. ss., Emplast. Plumbi lb. iij. Melt the Plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.)

Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant.

Use. In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention ; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. Soap Plaster. (Saponis concisi lb. ss., Emplast. Plumbi lb. iij. Mix the soap

with the melted plaster and boil to a proper consistence.)

Mildly discutient.

Use. Applied to lymphatic tumors; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

EPIGÆA REPENS. Trailing Arbutus. Ground Laurel.

Used in the same way as *Uva Ursi* and *Buchu*.

ERGOTA. Spurred Rye.

Stimulant, acting chiefly on the muscular system of the uterus. Narcotic; a narcotico-acrid poison.

Use. In parturition when the pains languish, and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os uteri be fully dilated, and the membranes ruptured. In leucorrhœa and uterine hemorrhage.

Dose. ℥j to ʒss. in cases of parturition; gr. v to gr. x in leucorrhœa, three or four times a day. The most common way of giving Ergot is in decoction, ʒj of it bruised to ʒvj boiling water—boil ten minutes; strain and sweeten, and give one-third every half hour—in parturient cases. Or, of the Tincture made by digesting ʒss. in ʒvj Rectified Spirit four days, ʒj—of the oil, from twenty to fifty drops.

ERIGERON. Fleabane. (*E. Canadense*.)

Diuretic, tonic, astringent.

Use. In dropsy and diarrhœa. Recommended in gravel and nephritic diseases, as well as dropsy.

Dose. Of the powder, from ʒss. to ʒj. Of the infusion, prepared in the proportion of ʒj of the leaves to Oj boiling water, from fʒij to fʒiv. Aqueous extract, from gr. v to gr. x every few hours.

ERYNGIUM. Button Snakeroot. (*E. aquaticum*.)

Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. As an expectorant in pulmonary and ca-

tarrhal affections; its effects resemble those of Seneka Snakeroot.

ERYTHRONIUM. Dog's Tooth Violet. (*E. Americanum.*)

Emetic.

Dose. From gr. xx to gr. xxx of the powdered recent bulb, proves emetic; a smaller dose, expectorant.

EUONYMATROPURPUREUS. Burning Bush. Wahoo.

Tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic, expectorant.

Dose. As a diuretic in dropsy; a wineglassful of decoction or infusion (℥j to Oj). Fluid extract ℥j to ℥ij.

EUPATORIUM. Thoroughwort. Boneset. (*E. perfoliatum.*)

Tonic, diaphoretic, emetic, aperient, according to dose.

Use. As a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism; in intermittents, and remittents, and inflammatory diseases; as a tonic in dyspepsia and general debility; given cold.

Dose. As a tonic, from ℥j to ℥j of the powdered leaves, or f℥j to f℥iv infusion; as a diaphoretic, every two hours the infusion should be given warm, while the patient is covered in bed; as emetic and cathartic, a strong decoction, in doses of Oss or more.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge. (*E. corollata.*)

The root is emetic and cathartic. In small doses, diaphoretic and expectorant. Inferior to ipecacuanha as to safety, and to antimony as to certainty. Externally vesicant.

Dose. Of the powder from gr. x to gr. xx; as a cathartic, from gr. iij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Extract of Aconite.*Dose.* 1 to 2 grs.**EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM.**

Narcotic, diuretic

Use. In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and headaches; agues, glandular swellings, convulsions; chronic uterine hemorrhages; neuralgia and spinal irritations.*Dose.* Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ night and morning, gradually increased to gr. v, in the form of pills.**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.** Extract of Belladonna.

Narcotic; it is used in the same cases as the plant.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. ij in pills.**EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.**

Powerful narcotic, antispasmodic.

Use. In neuralgia, gout, tetanus, &c.*Dose.* Variable as the extract varies. Gr. j every 2 to 4 hours, gradually increased.**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.** Resinous Extract of Bark.

The same as the bark in substance.

Use. In ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. It is more grateful to the stomach than the water extracts.*Dose.* Gr. x to gr. xx in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.***Use.* The same as the bulb.*Dose.* Gr. j to gr. ij, two or three times a day.**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.** Compound Extract of Colocynth.

Cathartic, stimulant.

Use. In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits; dropsies; worms.

Dose. Gr. vj to ʒss., in pills.

EXTRACTUM CONII. Extract of Hemlock.

Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.

Use. In scrofula, scirrhus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without producing costiveness, as opium does; a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

Dose. Gr. iij gradually increased, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBAE FLUIDUM. Fluid Extract of Cubebs.

Dose. ℥v to xxx, in water.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. Extract of Gentian.

Tonic, stomachic; in large doses aperient.

Use. In dyspepsia; jaundice, &c.; but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxides, in the form of pills; an excellent adjunct to ipecacuanha in the latter stage of dysentery.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss. twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Extract of Liquorice.

Demulcent.

Use. In the tickling cough of catarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces.

Dose. ʒj to ʒij ad libitum.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Extract of Logwood

Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery, and internal hemorrhages. It may be given clyster-wise in solution.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in pills or dissolved in cinnamon-water.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates; magnesia, carbonate of lime.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. Extract of Henbane.

Narcotic.

Use. In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid costiveness, which opium is apt to induce.

Dose. Gr. ij. It has been increased to the extent of ℥j twice a day.

Incomp. Astringent infusions and decoctions.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. Extract of Jalap.

Cathartic, hydragogue.

Use. In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. Extract of Butternut.

Purgative, or laxative, according to dose.

Dose. From gr. xx to gr. xxx, it acts as a mild cathartic.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. Extract of Krameria. Extract of Rhatany.

A powerful astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and internal hemorrhages.

Dose. From gr. iv to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. Extract of Nux Vomica.

Stimulant.

Use. In paraplegia, and other cases of partial paralysis.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. jss.

EXTRACTUM PIPERIS FLUIDUM. Fluid Extract of Black Pepper.

Dose. ℥ 1, 2.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI. Extract of May Apple.

Purgative.

Dose. From gr. v to gr. xv.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. Extract of Quassia.
Tonic.

Use. In atonic dyspepsia, and general debility.

Dose. From gr. v to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. Extract of Rhubarb.

Dose. 10 to 30 grs.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM. Fluid Extract of Rhubarb.

Dose. fʒss.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM.
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Use. In the same cases as the powder of the root, especially in secondary syphilis.

Dose. fʒj, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SARZÆ. Extract of Sarsaparilla.
(A strained decoction evaporated.)

Oper. The same as the powder of the root, to the decoction of which this extract is added, "to render it stronger and more efficacious."

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of Senna.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv for an adult.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid Extract of Spigelia and Senna.

Dose. fʒss for an adult; fʒj for a child 2 years old.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. Extract of Stramonium.

A powerful narcotic. When taken in quantity sufficient to affect the system moderately, it produces more or less cerebral disturbance, such as

vertigo, headache, dimness of vision, &c., with a disposition to sleep; has a laxative effect upon the bowels, and increases the secretion from the skin and kidneys; does not affect the pulse, but sometimes produces deranged sensations about the fauces, œsophagus, and trachea.

Use. In asthma, pertussis, neuralgia, syphilis, cancer, rheumatism, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. Gr. ss., in the form of pill, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. Extract of Dandelion.

Laxative, diuretic, alterative.

Use. In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.

Dose. Gr. iv to ʒj united with sulphate of potassa.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid

Extract of Valerian.

FEL BOVINUM. Ox Gall (Inspissated).

Tonic, laxative.

Use. In cases of deficient bile.

Dose. Grs. v to x.

FERRUM. Iron.

Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fetid eructations, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Use. In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hemorrhages. It can prove useful only when it is oxidized, which is known by the eructations and black fæces.

Dose. Of the filings gr. v to ʒj, with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian.

Quevenne's Metallic Iron (Ferrum per Hydrogen)—the most useful form. *Dose.*—Gr. ij in pill after each meal.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniated Iron.

An aperient chalybeate.

Use. Amenorrhœa, epilepsy, scrofula, &c.

Dose. 4 to 12 grs. several times a day.

FERRI CITRAS. Citrate of Iron.

A pleasant chalybeate.

Dose. 5 grs. or more.

FERRI FERROCYANIDUM. Prussian Blue.

Tonic, febrifuge, alterative.

Use. Intermittents, epilepsy, neuralgia.

Dose. 3 to 5 grs.

FERRI IODIDUM. Iodide of Iron.

Tonic, emmenagogue.

Dose. Gr. j to viij.

Use. In all cases of debility, in scrofula, incipient cancer, amenorrhœa, secondary syphilis, mesenteric obstructions. A bad form of the preparation, which should only be kept in solution.

FERRI LACTAS. Lactate of Iron.

Use. In chlorosis, &c.

Dose. 1 to 2 grs., gradually.

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM. (Hydrated Oxide of Iron. Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.) (Sulphate of Iron ℥iv , Sulphuric Acid f℥iijss. , Nitric Acid f℥vj , or sufficient quantity, Solution of Ammonia a sufficient quantity, Water Oij. Dissolve the iron in the water, and having added the sulphuric acid, boil the solution; then add the nitric acid in small portions, boiling the liquid for a minute or two, after each addition, until the acid ceases to produce a dark color. Filter the liquid, allow it to cool, and add solution of ammonia in excess, stirring the mixture briskly. Wash the precipitate with water until the washings cease to yield a precipitate with chloride of barium, and keep it in close bottles with water sufficient to cover it.)

Use. An antidote for poisoning with arsenic and its salts; acts by combining with arsenious acid, and rendering it insoluble.

Dose. $\mathfrak{zj}$ frequently repeated. This preparation of iron will remove arsenic from its solution in water, by adding 12 grains of it for every grain of the arsenic. Of course, it must be given in large quantities, and proportioned to the quantity of arsenic taken.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Iron.

Use. A valuable tonic in amenorrhœa, and some forms of dyspepsia; also in intermittents.

Dose. Gr. v to gr. x.

FERRI PULVIS. Quevenne's Iron. See Ferrum.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of Iron and Potassa.

Tonic.

Use. This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and so palatable that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumors, weakened bowels, &c.

Dose. Gr. x to $\mathfrak{zss}$. in powder or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columbo.

Incomp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS. Citrate of Iron and Quinia. (Quinia $\mathfrak{zj}$, Acidum Citrici $\mathfrak{zij}$, Ferri Citras $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$, Aquæ f $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xij}$ —heat together, stir, and avoid ebullition—evaporate, and spread on glass to dry.)

Use. Tonic.

Dose. Grs. v or more, 3 times a day, in solution or pill.

FERRI RAMENTA. Iron Filings.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS.

Tonic, emmenagogue, alterative.

Use. It is advantageously employed in tic dou-

loureux and other forms of neuralgia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, chorea, and lately has been much recommended in cancer. One of our best chalybeates.

Dose. Gr. v to ʒss. united with myrrh, bitter extract, or some aromatic.

Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts.

FERRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Iron.

Tonic, emmenagogue, astringent, anthelmintic; in large doses emetic.

Use. In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak, languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.

Dose. Gr. j to gr. v, combined with myrrh, ammoniacum, and bitter extracts.

Incomp. The earths, chloride of calcium, chloride of barium, alkalies and their carbonates, biboras sodæ, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi, soaps, tannin.

FICUS. Figs.

Nutritious, laxative, demulcent.

FILIX. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium filix mas.*)

Anthelmintic.

Use. In tinea lata, and cucurbitina; but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed.

Dose. ʒij to ʒiij of the solid part of the powdered root taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffier's celebrated remedy.

FÆNICULUM. Fennel. (*F. vulgare.*)

Carminative, diuretic.

Use. In flatulencies.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj, bruised, to Oj boiling water.

FRASERA. American Columbo. (*F. Walteri.*)

A mild and valuable tonic.

Use. In all cases where a pure tonic is needed.

Dose. Of the powder, from $\mathfrak{zss}$ to $\mathfrak{zj}$; of the infusion, made with $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the bruised root to $\mathcal{Oj}$ boiling water, $\mathfrak{zj}$ to $\mathfrak{zij}$ several times a day.

GALBANUM. Galbanum Gum-Resin.

Internally antispasmodic, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient.

Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis, externally to indolent tumors.

Dose. Gr. x to $\mathfrak{zj}$ in pills, or emulsion.

GALIUM APARINE. Cleavers. Goose-grass.

Expressed juice aperient, diuretic, antiscorbutic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{zij}$, twice a day.

GALLÆ. Galls.

Powerfully astringent, tonic.

Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of $\mathfrak{zj}$ to lard $\mathfrak{zij}$, and powdered opium $\mathfrak{zj}$.

Dose. When exhibited internally, gr. x to $\mathfrak{ij}$, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime-water, potassæ carbonas, plumbi acetas, et diacetatis, cupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri iodidum, ferri sulphas, antimonii potassio-tartaras, hydrargyri nitras, hydrargyri bichloridum, infusum cinchonæ, solution of isinglass, solution of opium; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.

GAMBOGIA. Gamboge.

Drastic cathartic, emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic.

Use. In visceral obstructions and dropsy. In tapeworm, with carbonate of potassa.

Dose. Gr. $\mathfrak{ij}$ to gr. x in powder, with calomel, squills, &c.

GAULTHERIA. Partridge Berry. (*G. procumbens.*)

Stimulant, cordial, astringent, emmenagogue.

Use. In diarrhœa, amenorrhœa; but chiefly to flavor other medicines.

Dose. Of the infusion, fʒij to fʒiv; oil, ℥ij to ℥x.

GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS. Yellow Jasmine.

An excellent febrifuge.

Used in neuralgia, headache, chorea, &c.

Dose. Fluid extract, 3 to 20 drops.

GENTIANA. Gentian root. (*G. lutea.*)

Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒij. Vide Infusion, &c.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill. (*G. maculatum.*)

A powerful astringent.

Use. Diarrhœa, and in the second stage of dysentery after evacuants; cholera infantum; passive hemorrhages. An elegant remedy in cases of infants, or of persons with very delicate stomachs. Locally, to indolent ulcers, an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa, a gargle in relaxation of the uvula and aphthous ulcerations of the throat.

Dose. Of the powder, from gr. xx to gr. xxx; of the decoction, from ʒj to ʒij. It may be given to children, boiled in milk.

GEUM. Water Avens. (*G. rivale.*)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, passive hemorrhages, general debility.

Dose. Of the powdered root, from ℥j to ʒj three times a day; of the decoction, made with ʒj of the root to Oj of water, from fʒj to fʒij; a weak decoction is sometimes made by invalids as a substitute for coffee.

GILLENIA. Indian Physic. American Ipecac. (*G. trifoliata.*)

Emetic, cathartic; in small doses tonic.

Use. As a mild emetic where such medicines are indicated; as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Dose. Of the powdered root, as an emetic, from gr. xx to gr. xxx, repeated every twenty minutes, till it operates; as alterative and tonic, from gr. v to gr. xv.

GLYCERINA. Glycerine. Sweet principle of oils. Demulcent, antiseptic.

Use. Externally, in skin diseases, &c.

GLYCYRRHIZA. Liquorice root. (*G. glabra.*) Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.

Dose. Of the powder, ʒss. to ʒj.

GNAPHALIUM MARGARITACEUM. Life-everlasting.

Used as tea in pectoral and bowel complaints, and as poultice in bruises, &c.

GOLD. *Aurum.*

The preparations of gold are powerfully alterative, and have been but little studied.

GOSSYPIUM. Cotton. (*G. herbaceum*)

Used in burns and to blisters, but often acts as an irritant in such cases. A solution of gun-cotton in ether forms collodion. A fluid extract used as emmenagogue and abortive.

GRANATUM. Pomegranate Bark and flowers, and bark of the root. (*Punica granatum.*)

Astringent, anthelmintic.

Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; for tapeworm; externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. In substance, ʒss. to ʒj; of a decoction fʒss., every three hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron; iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. Guaiacum Resin and wood. (*G. officinale.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses purgative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venerea.

Dose. To produce its first effects, gr. v to ʒj in pills, or in emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge, gr. xv to ʒj, in the same form.

Incomp. The mineral acids.

HÆMATOXYLUM. Logwood.-(*H. campechianum.*)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. (℞. Of the shavings ʒj, water Oij. Boil to Oj and strain.)

Dose. fʒj to fʒij every three or four hours.

Incomp. The mineral acids, acetic acid, solution of alum, sulphate of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonii potassio-tartras. Opium, decoction of cinchona flava.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. Witch-hazel.

Astringent, sedative, discutient.

Used in hemorrhages and piles. For the latter, equal parts of this bark, white oak bark, and bark of the apple tree, in decoction, made up with lard.

HEDEOMA. Pennyroyal. (*H. pulegioides.*)

An aromatic stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Dose. Of infusion, ad libitum. Oil from ℥j to ℥x.

HELONIAS DIOICA. Starwort. False Unicorn Plant.

Tonic, diuretic, vermifuge.

The bulbous root efficacious in atony of the generative organs.

Dose. In powder, ʒiiss three times a day. May be used in tincture and syrup.

HELLEBORUS. Black Hellebore Root. (*H. niger.*)

Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue.

Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c. It is seldom got genuine.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒij purge strongly; to produce its other effects, gr. ij to gr. iij, three times a day. Seldom used in substance.

HEPATICA. Liverwort. (*H. Americana.*)

Demulcent, slightly tonic, astringent, diuretic, has no very active virtues.

Use. In chronic coughs, hæmoptysis and hepatic affections. The empirical preparations of this plant owe their efficacy to opium, which they contain in considerable quantities.

HERACLEUM. Masterwort. (*H. lanatum.*)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In epilepsy, attended with flatulence and gastric disorder.

Dose. ʒij to ʒiij of the powdered root daily, long continued, with a strong infusion of the leaves at bedtime.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root. (*H. Americana.*)

Very astringent.

Use. Where astringents are indicated ; as a local application to ulcers and cancer ; also as a styptic.

HUMULUS. Hops. (*H. lupulus.*)

Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

Use. In gout and rheumatism ; under the form of infusion in the proportion of $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. to Oj of boiling water ; but the extract is preferable. The powder, formed into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow stuffed with hops is an old mode of procuring sleep in the wakefulness of delirious fever. Its power has been overrated.

Dose. Gr. iij to $\mathfrak{H}$ j united with $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day ; of the infusion, $\mathfrak{z}$ jss.

HYDRANGÆA ARBORESCENS. Hydrangea.

Proposed as a specific in gravel, or beginning of calculi.

Dose. Fluid extract, $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM.
Corrosive Sublimate.

Stimulant, antisymphilitic, alterative.

Use. In venereal complaints with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required ; but its effects are not permanent. In lepra, combined with antimonials ; and in chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij to water Oj, as a gargle in venereal sore throats ; and a little stronger we have found it useful as a gargle in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetters, and for destroying fungus ; gr. iv in water Oj is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterwise, when the stomach will not bear it. Great caution is necessary in using it externally.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, made into a pill. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg. (*Orfila.*)

Incomp. Vide Liquor Bichloridi.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE. Chloride of Mercury or Calomel. (A chloride by sublimation.) Calomelas. (In prescribing, it is perhaps safest to use the term Calomelas.)

Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assa-fœtida, &c.; in dropsies with squill, foxglove, and elaterium; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with purgatives, as gamboge, scammony, jalap, or rhubarb.

Dose. Gr. j to gr. ij, night and morning, in a pill; if it do not purge it gradually excites ptyalism: gr. iij to gr. x purge. Children bear larger doses than adults proportionately.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, soaps, sulphurets, iron, lead, copper. The bicarbonates of the alkalies do not decompose it.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE. Iodide of Mercury. Protiodide of Mercury.

Excitant, alterative.

Use. In strumous affections and lepra: as an external application. The iodides of mercury are among our most powerful alteratives, uniting in their effects the properties of both their constituents. They affect the mouth more speedily than other mercurials, and are particularly indicated in scrofula and secondary syphilis, in scrofulous habits. Externally, they are used successfully in ulcers, ill-conditioned sores, swelled joints, where we wish to

promote the action of the absorbents; and neuralgic affections.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ij, in pill or dissolved in alcohol.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. Red Iodide of Mercury. (Biniodide of Mercury.)

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. Black Oxide of Mercury.

In scrofula, cutaneous affections, and as an alterative in venereal diseases.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM. Sulphuret of Mercury. Ethiops Mineral.

Alterative.

Use. In scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. Cinnabar.

Sometimes used in fumigation as a sialagogue.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVA. Yellow Sulphate of Mercury. (Turpeth Mineral.)

Prop. A lemon-yellow powder, almost insoluble in water; entirely dissipated by heat, sulphuric acid being evolved, and metallic globules sublimed.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniochloride, or White Precipitated Mercury. White precipitate. (A binoxide, combined with bichloride of mercury and ammonia, forming a triple salt.)

Detergent.

Use. As an external application, united with lard, In scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. Mercury with Chalk. (A protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. Take of Mercury $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Pre-

pared Chalk $\mathfrak{z}$ v. Rub together till all the globules disappear.

Alterative, antisypilitic.

Use. In porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. An alterative in visceral diseases of children, especially in chronic diarrhœa and cholera infantum.

Dose. Gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., twice a day, in any viscid substance.

Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. Mercury with Magnesia. (A protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of magnesia.)

In every respect this preparation resembles the former; the employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk, does not alter the properties nor the virtues of the remedy.

HYDRARGYRUM NITRICO-OXYDUM. Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum. Nitric Oxide of Mercury. Red Oxide of Mercury. Red Precipitate.

Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In the proportion of gr. ss. to sugar gr. iv, it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. Yellow Root.

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In infusion, as collyria, to old ulcers, in gonorrhœa, gleet, &c.

Dose. Injection of infusion. ($\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Hydrastis, in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ viiij Cold Water) four or five times a day, after urination, in gonorrhœa and gleet. f $\mathfrak{z}$ j of fluid extract, in dyspepsia, &c.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM. St. Johnswort.
Astringent.

Used in domestic practice in doses of $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of the summits.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. Henbane
Leaves and Seeds. (*H. niger*.)

Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus, as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits, pertussis, asthma, catarrh, gout, rheumatism, externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; and to dilate the pupil, or in fine powder sprinkled on cancerous sores, to allay pain.

Dose. Gr. iij to gr. x of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. Isinglass. Sounds of the swimming bladders of fishes, as the Weak Fish and Cod, but especially the different species of sturgeon.

Nutritive, demulcent, externally adhesive.

Use. As a diet for the sick and convalescent, and infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. As an article of diet and in cholera infantum, far preferable to vegetable farinaceous substances, as arrowroot, &c. The English court-plaster is made with it.

Incomp. Astringent vegetable infusions, carb. potash, alcohol.

ILEX OPACA. American Holly.

The bitter principle, *ilisin*, has been proposed as a substitute for quinia.

IMPATIENS FULVA. Touch-me-not.

An ointment made by boiling the plant in lard, used in piles.

INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ. Infusion of Cusparia. (Cuspariæ Cort. contusi $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Aquæ Fervent. Oj. Macerate for two hours and strain.)

Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa and dysentery, after proper evacuations.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ three or four times a day.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, and of catechu; tartar emetic; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. Infusion of Chamomile. (Anthemidis $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Aq. Fervent Oj. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel and strain.)

Tonic, emetic when taken warm.

Use. The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm is employed either alone to excite gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

Incomp. Isinglass; infusion of yellow cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ. Infusion of Horseradish. (Armor. concisæ, Sinapis contusi, sing. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add the Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.)

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies occurring after intermittents.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ three or four times a day.

Incomp. Carbonate of alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusion of galls, and of cinchona.

INFUSUM BUCHU. (Foliorum Diosmæ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Aquæ

Ferventis Oj. Digest for four hours, and strain through cloth.)

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij twice or thrice a day.

INFUSUM COLOMBÆ Infusion of Calumba.

(Calumbæ concisæ ℥v, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.)

Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia and cholera, the vomiting of which it checks; in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhœa and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony, and to strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri bichloridum, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. Infusion of Cloves.

(Caryophyl. contus. ℥ij, Aq. Fervent. Oj. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected; and flatulent colic.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonii potassio-tartras; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. Infusion of Cascarilla.

(Cascarilla Cort. cont. ℥iss., Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

Dose. fʒjss. to fʒij for adults twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Infusion of galls and yellow cinchona; lime-water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. Infusion of Catechu. (Catechu Extracti ʒj, Cinnam. Cort. contusi ʒj, Aquæ Fervent. Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain.)

Astringent, stomachic.

Use. In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels.

Dose. From fʒj to fʒij every three hours, or after every loose stool.

Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, bichloride of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. Infusion of Cinchona. (Cinch. Cort. contusi ʒj, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for six hours, and strain. L. The Comp. Inf. of Per. Bark of the U. S. Phar. is prepared in the same manner, adding ʒj aromatic sulphuric acid.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and convalescence.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij united with some aromatic tincture, or a mineral acid, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and of zinc, nitrate of silver and bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead. Decoction of gall, lime-water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. Infusion of Foxglove. (Digitalis Fol. exsicc. ʒj, Spir. Cinnamomi ʒj, Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours, strain.)

Diuretic, sedative.

Use. In dropsies, humoral asthma, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. Infusion of Thoroughwort. (℞. Of Thoroughwort, the dried herb, ℥j, Boiling Water Oj. Macerate two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Cold tonic; when warm, diaphoretic, emetic.

Use. As a diaphoretic, in catarrh and colds, drank freely, warm. The cold infusion is an excellent mild tonic in dyspepsia and intermittents.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij three or four times a day.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii cort. exsic., sing. ℥ij, Limonis cort. recent. ℥iv, Aq. Ferv. Oj.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout, with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy, with squill and neutral salts.

Dose. f℥jss. to f℥ij three times a day.

Incomp. Acetates of lead.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. Infusion of Rhatany. (Krameria ℥j, Aquæ dest. ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa; as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. f℥iss. to f℥ij.

INFUSUM LINI. Infusion of Linseed. (Lini Sem. contus. ℥vj, Glycyrrh. Rad. con. ℥ij, Aquæ ferv.

Oj. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, and strain.)

Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.

Dose. A teacupful ad libitum.

Incomp. Alcohol, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM HUMULI. Infusion of Hop. (Lupuli ʒvj, Aquæ dest. ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)

Tonic, slightly narcotic.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Infusion of Wild Cherry Bark. (Take of Wild Cherry Bark, bruised, ʒss., Cold Water Oj. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain.)

Tonic and antispasmodic, narcotic.

Use. As a tonic, where there is much nervous excitability, with a debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels, together with general or local irritation. Improves the appetite, induces sleep, calms nervous irritability, and allays the action of the heart and arteries. Highly useful in the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption, dyspepsia, intermittents, &c.

Dose. fʒij to fʒiij three or four times a day.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. Infusion of Quassia. (Quassia concisæ ʒij, Aqua Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Cold water often preferable.

Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious fevers, united with alkaline salts; hysteria, with camphor and tincture of valerian; gout, with aromatics and ginger; and in dyspepsia, with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.

Dose, fʒj to fʒij twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.

INFUSUM RHEI. Infusion of Rhubarb. (Rhei concisi $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Purgative, stomachic.

Use. In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhœas from weakness of the bowels.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij, united with neutral salts; $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss. with tinct. of cinnamon, where its stomachic effect only is required.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, bi-chloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, magnesia.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. Infusion of the Rose. (Rosæ Gallicæ Petal. exsicc. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Aquæ Ferventis Oj, Acidi Sulph. Dilut. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ jss., Sacch. Purif. $\mathfrak{z}$ vj. After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.)

Sub-astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and, with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hemorrhages; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. The infusion is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iss. to Oss. every three or four hours.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc, alkalies, earths.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ. Infusion of Sarsaparilla. (Rad. Sarsaparilla, previously washed in cold water and sliced, $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Aquæ dest. by measure

lb. j. Macerate for twelve hours in a closed vessel, occasionally agitating, then strain.)

Use. The same as the decoction.

Dose. f℥iv, twice a day.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. Infusion of Senna. (Sennæ Fol. ℥xv, Zingiberis con. ℥iv, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases; the ginger counteracts the griping quality of the senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iv.

Incomp. The same as of infusion of serpentaria, and also all salts having potassa for a base.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. Infusion of Virginia Snake Root. (Serpentariæ ℥iv, Aquæ dest. Fervent. Oj. Macerate in a covered vessel for four hours, and strain.)

Excitant diaphoretic.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

Incomp. Strong acids, lime-water, the alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM SPIGELLÆ. Infusion of Pink Root. (R. Root ℥ss., Boiling Water Oj. Macerate two hours.) f℥j to ℥viiij.

INFUSUM TABACI. Infusion of Tobacco. (Tabaci fol. ℥j, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Sedative, antispasmodic.

Use. As a clyster in ileus, colica pictonum, strangulated hernia, and retention of urine from spasm of the urethra. It is, however, a very dangerous

remedy, and not over one-third of Oj should be administered at once.

INFUSUM ULMI. Infusion of Slippery-Elm Bark. (R. Bark of Slippery-Elm ℥j, Boiling Water Oj. Macerate for two hours.)

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. Infusion of Valerian. (Valerianæ ℥iv, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for half an hour, and when cold, strain.)

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.

Dose. f℥iss. to f℥ij twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

INULA. Elecampane. (*I. helenium.*)

Tonic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. In dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsies, asthma.

Dose. ℞j to ℥j in powder.

IODINIUM. Iodine.

Stimulant, absorbent, emmenagogue, alterative.

Use. In bronchocele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhus nature, scrofula, dropsy, cutaneous diseases, secondary syphilis, rheumatism, gout, hepatitis; to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. iv, made into pills with crumbs of bread.

IDO-HYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM.—

(Iod. Potass. grs. iiiss., Biniodide Mercury grs. ivss., Aquā destil. f℥j. Dissolve first the red Iod. Merc., then the Iod. Potass. This solution contains grs. viij.)

Use. In pulmonary complaints, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, &c. Increases all the secretions. A most admirable remedy.

Dose. 2 to 10 drops of the solution three times a day in syr. sarsaparilla.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. Ipecacuan Root. (*Cephælis Ipecac.*)

Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.

Use. To produce vomiting in the commencement of fevers, phthisis, inflammatory diseases, buboes, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague; to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hemorrhages, pneumonia, and combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

Dose. For the first intention, gr. xx, alone, or united with tartar emetic gr. j; for the second, gr. j to gr. iiij; and the third, gr. ij to gr. vj, with opium gr. j.

Incomp. Vegetable acids, astringent vegetable infusions.

IRIS FLORENTINA. Florentine Orris.

Peculiar fragrant odor, bitterish, acrid taste.

Oper. Cathartic, emetic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsy; but chiefly used for its fragrance in tooth-powder, to correct an offensive breath; to keep up a discharge from issues in the form of small round balls.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. Blue Flag.

Cathartic, emetic, diuretic.

Use. But seldom employed, owing to the distressing nausea and prostration it occasions.

Dose. Dried root, gr. x to gr. xx.

JALAPA. Jalap. (*Ipomea jalapa.*)

Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently.

Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of the chloride of mercury,

and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents its griping.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss. in pills or a bolus.

JUGLANS. Butternut. (*J. cinerea.*)

Cathartic; operating without pain or irritation, resembling rhubarb.

Use. In habitual costiveness; fevers, combined with calomel; hepatic diseases with dandelion.

Dose. Gr. xx to gr. xxx as a purge, gr. v, laxative.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper Fruits and Tops. (*J. communis.*)

Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic.

Use. In dropsies; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squills.

Dose. ʒj to ʒss., triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting the fruit is an infusion made with ʒiij bruised, and boiling water Oj.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Red Cedar.

Stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, chronic rheumatism, dropsy; externally, as an irritant ointment, made by boiling the fresh leaves in twice their weight of lard, and adding a little wax; or the dried leaves may be mixed with six times their weight of resin cerate. Applied to blistered surfaces to keep up a purulent discharge; inferior to the savine.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel.

Has been used in diarrhœa, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions; but is too dangerous.

KINO. (*Pterocarpus marsupium.*)

Astringent.

Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hemorrhages, fluor albus.

Dose. Gr. x to gr. xx in powder ; or in solution of the powder ℥j, mucilage of gum f℥j, cinnamon water f℥v ; two tablespoonfuls occasionally. Vide *Tinct.*

Incomp. The mineral acids, alkalies and their carbonates ; acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury.

KOOSO. Flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

An Abyssinian vermifuge of great repute.

Dose. ℥ss. to an adult, followed by a cathartic.

KRAMERIA. Rhatany Root. (*K. triandra*.)

Astringent, diuretic, detergent.

Use. In dysentery attended with bloody stools ; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j in powder.

LACTUCARIUM.

Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

Dose. From grs. ij to grs. vj.

LACTUCA SATIVA. Garden Lettuce.

The inspissated juice, called *Lactucarium*, is chiefly employed.

Anodyne, sedative, narcotic ; similar to opium.

Dose. Grs. v to grs. xx. An uncertain medicine.

LAPPA. Burdock. (*L. minor*.)

Aperient, diaphoretic.

Dose. Of decoction (℥ij bruised root in Oijj water boiled to Oij) Oj during the day.

LAVANDULA. Lavender Flowers. (*L. vera*.)

Stimulant, slightly errhine.

LEONTICE THALICTROIDES. Blue Cohosh.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, exerts a special influence on the uterus.

Useful in chronic uterine disease.

Dose. Fluid extract, 15 to 40 drops.

LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA. Culver's Physic.

Violent cathartic, emetic.

LIATRIS SPICATA. Button Snakeroot.

Diuretic, cholagogue, laxative.

Dose. Fluid extract, $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

LIMONES. Lemons. (*Citrus limonum*.)

Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; bark and oil excitant.

Use. The juice as a beverage, diluted with water, and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst: alone or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lien-teria; and with common salt in dysentery and colics.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. Liniment of Ammonia. (Liquoris Ammoniæ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Olivæ Olei $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Shake them together until they mix.) A soap.

Stimulant, rubefacient, diaphoretic.

Use. In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied around the throat. When the skin is very irritable a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. Liniment of Lime-water. (Olei Lini Usitat., Aquæ Calcis, utriusque partes æquales. Mix.) A soap.

Cooling, emollient.

Use. To burns and scalds, spread thick upon lint, and applied over the affected parts.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ. Camphor Liniment. (Camphoræ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Olivæ Olei $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Dissolve.) $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ contains grs. xv of camphor.

Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with chronic rheumatic pains; applied by friction.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Camphor Liniment. (Camphoræ ℥ijss., Liq. Ammoniaë f℥vijss., Spir. Lavandulæ Oj.)

Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.

Incomp. All acids, water.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Liniment of Spanish Flies. (℞. Spanish Flies in powder ℥j, Oil of Turpentine Oss. Digest for three hours, by means of a water-bath, and strain.)

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRICOMPOSITUM.

Mercurial Liniment. (Ung. Hydrarg. fort., Adipis Præparatæ, sing. ℥iv, Camphoræ ℥j, Spir. Rect. f℥j, Liquoris Ammoniaë f℥iv. First, rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and lastly, gradually, the solution.)

Stimulant, discutient.

Use. To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and topi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids ℥j rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Liniment of Opium. (Linim. Saponis f℥vj, Opii Tinct. f℥ij. Mix.)

Use. To allay pains; and to procure sleep, when opium cannot be taken into the stomach.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM.

Opodeldoc. Compound Soap Liniment. (Saponis Duri ℥ijj, Camphoræ ℥j, Spir. Rosmarini f℥xvj.)

Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. Against local pains; rubbed on the part.

With the addition of Tincture of Spanish Flies, and of opium, this liniment is of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.
LINIMENTUM TABACI. Liniment of Tobacco. (Tabaci concisi ℥j, Adipis lb. j. Simmer the tobacco in the lard over a gentle fire until it becomes crisp, and strain.)

Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In tinea capitis, scabies, hemorrhoids.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Turpentine Liniment. (Saponis ℥ij, Camphoræ ℥j, Ol. Terebinthinæ f℥xvj. Melt the cerate, and stir in the oil.)

Stimulant.

Use. To burns.

LINUM. Flaxseed. (*L. usitatissimum.*)

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In catarrh, dysentery, strangury, &c., as enema and as poultice.

Dose. Of decoction, ad libitum.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. Compound Solution of Alum. (Alum, Zinci Sulphas, āā ℥j, Water Oij.)

A powerful astringent.

Use. To foul ulcers. In gleet and leucorrhœa. As collyrium f℥ss. to f℥viss. Rose Water.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. Solution of Ammonia. (Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis ℥x, Calcis ℥viij, Aquæ Oij.)

Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient.

Use. Largely diluted, in asphyxia, acidities of the primæ viæ, and in hysteria; externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves

useful in spasms and gout of the stomach. A liniment composed of camphor $\mathfrak{zj}$ dissolved in olive oil $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$ and liq. ammon. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$, is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation. (Granville's Lotion.)

Dose. $\mathfrak{xxv}$ to $\mathfrak{xxx}$, diluted with water or milk.

Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. Spirit of Mindererus. (Ammonia Sesquicarbonatis $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ivss}$., Aceti Destillati $\mathfrak{Oiv}$., or add the salt till the acid be saturated.)

Sudorific; externally, cooling, astringent.

Use. Diluted, in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion in inflamed surfaces, sprains, and fractures; diluted with rose-water, a good collyrium; and still more diluted, an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xij}$, every three or four hours.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. Arsenical Solution. Fowler's Solution, &c. (Acid Arsenios., Pot. Carb. pur. $\mathfrak{ãã}$ $\mathfrak{lxiv}$, grs. Aqua Destil. q. s. Boil the Acid and Carb. Potass. with 12 fluidounces of water in a glass vessel, until dissolved. When cold add Sp. Lavand. c. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$, and enough water to make one pint.) $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$ contains gr. ss. of Arsenious Acid.

Dose. 1-10 gtt., one to three times a day, intermitting occasionally.

Use. Tonic, antiperiodic. In obstinate agues, and chronic diseases of the skin.

Incomp. Mineral acids; salts of lime and magnesia, alum, cinchona, salts of silver, copper, and iron.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODI-

DI. Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury. Donovan's Solution. (Iodide of Arsenic, Red Iodide of Mercury āā xxxv grs. , Distilled Water Oss. Rub the iodides with $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{ss.}$ of water; when dissolved add the rest, boil, and filter.)

Alterative in skin diseases.

Dose. 5 to 10 drops 3 times a day.

LIQUOR BARI CHLORIDI. Solution of Chloride of Barium.

Anthelmintic, alterative.

Use. In cancer and scrofula.

Dose. 5 drops, cautiously increased.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Lime-water. (Lime $\overline{3}\text{iv}$, water one gallon. Stir together, and decant when clear.)

Antacid, tonic, astringent

Used with two parts of milk in dyspepsia.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Solution of Lime. (Calcis $\text{f}\overline{b}\text{ss.}$, Aquæ Destillatæ Oxij. Add a little of the water to the lime, and when slaked add the remainder, and shake them together; then cover the vessel, and let it stand three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used, take the clear solution.) Aqua Calcis.

Antacid, anthelmintic; externally, detergent.

Use. Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach; in slimy bowels and worms; externally, as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.

Dose. $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{vj}$ with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.

Incomp. Acids, alkaline carbonates, tartar emetic, barytes, tartrates, and citrates. Infusions of orange-peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI. Solution of Chlo-

ride of Calcium. (Chloridi Calcis $\mathfrak{Z}\text{iv}$, Aqua Dest. $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{xij}$. Or, take of Marble in fragments $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ix}$, Muriatic Acid Oj , Distilled Water a sufficient quantity. Mix the acid with Oss. distilled water, and gradually add the marble. Toward the close of the effervescence, apply a gentle heat; and when the action has ceased, pour off the clear liquor and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in its weight and a half of distilled water, and filter the solution.)

Use. The same as the chloride.

Dose. $\mathfrak{xxl}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$.

LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI. Solution of Iodide of Iron. (The U. S. Phar. directs to take of Iodine $\mathfrak{Z}\text{ij}$, Iron Filings $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$, Prepared Honey $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{v}$, Distilled Water a sufficient quantity. Mix the iodine with $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{x}$ of the distilled water, in a glass vessel, and gradually add the iron filings. Heat the mixture gently until the liquor acquires a light-greenish color; then having added the honey, continue the heat a short time and filter. Lastly, pour distilled water upon the filter, and allow it to pass until the whole of the filtered liquor measures $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{xx}$. Keep in closely stopped bottles.)

Use. The same as iodide.

Dose. $\mathfrak{xxxx}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$.

LIQUOR IODINII COMPOSITUS. Compound Solution of the Iodide of Potassium. (Iodide of Potassium ten grains, Iodine five grains, Distilled Water one pint. Mix and dissolve. Or, $\mathcal{R}$. Iodine $\mathfrak{Z}\text{vj}$, Iodide of Potassium $\mathfrak{Z}\text{jss}$, Distilled Water Oj . Dissolve.)

Prop. Brown color; smell, taste, and reaction upon starch, the same as iodine.

Use. In scrofulous affections, bronchocele, and secondary syphilis.

Dose. From $\mathfrak{xxij}$ to $\mathfrak{xxvj}$.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. Solution of Citrate of Magnesia. (Carb. Magnes. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Citric Acid $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss}$., Syrup of Citric Acid $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Water, q. s. Dissolve the acid in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ water, and add $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ carbonate, previously rubbed with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ water. Filter into a $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ strong glass bottle, into which the syrup was previously introduced. Rub the remaining carb. magnes. with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ water, pour it in the bottle, and cork tightly.)

A cooling cathartic.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ as a laxative.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of Acetate Morphia grs. xvj , Distilled Water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$, Dilute Acetic Acid $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Mix.)

Use. The same as that of the solid acetate.

Dose. From $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\text{vj}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xxx}\text{vj}$ in any bland vehicle.

* * The addition of the acid prevents the decomposition of the acetate, which always occurs when the solid acetate is dissolved in water.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. Solution of Sulphate of Morphia (8 grs. to Oss. Water).

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, containing $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Magendie's solution contains 16 grs. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. Solution of Subacetate of Lead. (Take Acetate of Lead $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$, Semivitrified Oxide of Lead, in powder. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ixss}$., Distilled Water, Oiv. Boil together in a glass or porcelain vessel for half an hour. Filter.)

Externally, cooling, astringent, discutient.

Use. Diluted with forty times its quantity of distilled water, it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammations and burns; and, still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium, and wash for the mouth in salivation.

Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions ; common pump water.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.

Solution of subacetate of lead ℥ij, distilled water Oj. Mix.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. Solution of Potash. (Potassæ Carbonatis ℥xv, Calcis ℥viij, Aquæ Dest. Ferv. congium. Dissolve the alkali in cong. ss. of the water, sprinkle a little water on the lime to slake it, and add the rest of the water. Mix the whole ; set the mixture aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold, decant, and keep the decanted fluid in well-stopped vials of green glass.)

Lithontriptic in some cases ; antacid ; diuretic ; externally, escharotic, stimulant.

Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly : potassa acts on uric calculi, and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus ; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach, and allays irritability of that organ ; it is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally, diluted as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

Dose. ℥x to f℥j in chicken broth or beer, three or four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, sesquicarbonate, acetate, and hydrochlorate of ammonia, chloride and bichloride of mercury.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS. Solution of Carbonate of Potassa. (Potassæ Carbonatis ℥xx, Aquæ Destillatæ Oj.) Dissolve and strain.

Antacid, diuretic.

Use. In acidity of the stomach : most advantage-

ous when united with myrrh. (R. Pulv. Myrrhæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Liq. Potassæ Carbonatis $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.)

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS. U. S. Neutral Mixture. (R. Fresh Lemon-juice Oss., Carbonate Potassæ q. s.; saturate.)

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Solution of Chlorinated Soda. Labarraque's Disinfecting Fluid. (Sodæ Carbonatis lbj , Aq. Dest. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xlviij}$, Sodii Chloridi $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Manganesii Binoxidi $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Acidi Sulph. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Dissolve the carbonate of soda in one pint water, then put the chloride of sodium and the binoxide of manganese in powder into a retort, and add the sulphuric acid, diluted with $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ of water, when cold. Apply heat, and transmit the chlorine through the solution of carbonate of soda.) The formula of the U. S. Pharmacopœia differs from Labarraque's, although similar in effect.

Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In typhus, or in other low fevers, largely diluted; to destroy fetor and tendency to putrefaction in the bowels. A disinfecting agent.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip-Tree Bark. (*L. tulipifera.*)

Tonic, diaphoretic, stimulant.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia.

Dose. Of the powders, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. Infusion, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

LOBELIA. Indian Tobacco. (*L. inflata.*)

Emetic, purgative, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In the paroxysms of asthma; in croup, whooping-cough.

Dose. In powder, gr. iv to gr. xx; infusion, fʒj, tincture ℥xv to ℥xxx.

LYCOPUS. Bugle Weed. (*L. Virginicus.*)

Narcotic, tonic, diaphoretic.

Use. In affections of the lungs, quiets irritation, allays cough, diminishes the pulse.

Dose. Of the infusion, ad libitum.

MAGNESIA. Magnesia. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) Magnesia Usta.

Antacid; laxative when it meets with acids in the stomach.

Use. In heartburn, aphthæ, and other acidities: preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj occasionally, in water or milk.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts; hydrochlorate of ammonia.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Carbonate of Soda.)

Antacid; laxative when it meets with acid.

Use. The same as that of magnesia; but, owing to the carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distension.

Dose. fʒss. to ʒij in water.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Magnesia. (Obtained from sea-water: magnesian limestone.)

Purgative, diuretic.

Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The less it is diluted, if a draught of warm water be taken an

hour afterward, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. In clysters, ℥jss. to ℥iij.

Incomp. The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

MAGNOLIA. Magnolia. (*M. glauca*, &c.)

A gently stimulating aromatic tonic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism, and gastric debility.

Dose. Of the powdered bark, ℥ss. to ℥j often repeated. The infusion is less efficient.

MALVA. Common Mallow. (*Malva sylvestris*.)

Demulcent, similar to Linum.

MANGANESII OXIDUM. Oxide of Manganese.

Use. In syphilis, scurvy, itch, and porrigo.

Dose. 3 to 20 grs. in pill, Ointment ℥ij to ℥j Lard.

MANNA. Manna. (*Ornus Europæa*.)

Laxative, apt to gripe.

Use. As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness; but more generally it is used as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.

MARANTA. Arrowroot. (*A. arundinacea*.)

When boiled with water or milk, it forms a mild, nutritious article of food, well adapted for infants and convalescents; a tablespoonful into Oj of water.

MARRUBIUM. White Horehound. (*M. vulgare*.)

Tonic, diuretic, laxative, emmenagogue.

Use. In hysteria, chronic catarrh, and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia; seldom used.

Dose. In powder ℥ss. to ℥j; of the expressed juice, f℥ss. to f℥jss.; or of this infusion (Marrub. Fol.

℥ss., Aquæ Ferv. Oj) a large glassful twice or thrice a day.

MASTICHE. Mastich (resinous tears of *Pistacia*).

Use. Formerly in place of turpentine; now chiefly in ethereal solution, to stop carious teeth.

MATRICARIA. German Chamomile (flowers of *M. Cham.*).

Similar to chamomile in effects.

MATICO. (*Piper angustifolium*).

Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, styptic.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij, three times a day.

MEL. Honey.

Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine; but when freely eaten is apt to produce colic; externally as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillar; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.

MEL DESPUMATUM. Prepared Honey. (Take of Clarified Honey Oss., Diluted Alcohol Oj, Prepared Chalk ℥ss. Having mixed the honey and diluted alcohol, add the prepared chalk, and allow the mixture to stand for two hours, occasionally stirring it. Then heat it to ebullition, filter, and by means of a water-bath evaporate the clear liquor, so that when cold it may have the specific gravity 1.32.)

MEL ROSÆ. Rose Honey. (Rosæ Gallicæ Exsiccāt. ℥ij, Aquæ Ferv. Oss., Mellis Despum Oij. Infuse the roses six hours; add the strained liquor to the honey, and evaporate to a proper consistence in a water-bath.)

Astringent, detergent.

Use. Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces (℞. Mellis Rosæ ℥j, Acidi Hydrochlorici ℥xxx, Aquæ f℥vj; forms

a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantile diseases).

MELISSA. Balm. (*M. officinalis*.)

Stomachic, diuretic.

Use. Made into tea; it is used as a diluent in febrile diseases, seldom used in substance.

Dose. Of the powder, grs. x to ℥ij.

MENTHA PIPERITA. Peppermint.

Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥j; scarcely ever in substance.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. Spearmint.

Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Oleum Menthæ Viridis. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥j; scarcely ever used in substance.

MENYANTHES. Buck Bean. (*M. trifoliata*.)

Tonic, diuretic, purgative; in large doses emetic.

Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

Dose. ℥j to ℥j of the dried powdered leaves; f℥j to f℥jss. of the infusion. (Menyanth. fol. sic. ℥ss., Aquæ Oss.)

MEZEREUM. Mezereon Bark. (*Daphne mezereum*.)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, in large doses emetic.

Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism, lepra, and scrofulous swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root, has been found useful in palsy of the tongue; externally, the fresh bark, soaked in vinegar, is useful for keeping open issues.

Dose. Of the powder gr. j, gradually increased to grs. x.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. Mixture of Ammoniac. (Ammoniaci $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Aquæ Oj. Rub the ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they are perfectly mixed.)

Use. The same as of the ammoniacum.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ united with ipecacuanha, tincture of squills, &c.

Incomp. Bichloride of mercury, acetate of potassa, oxymel, ether, spirit of nitric ether.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. Almond Mixture. (Confectionis Amygdalæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss.}$, Aq. Destillatæ Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.) Or, take of Sweet almonds $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, powdered Gum Arabic $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$, Sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Distilled Water, $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiij}$. Macerate the Almonds in water, and having removed their external coat, beat them with the gum arabic and sugar, in a marble mortar, till they are thoroughly mixed; then rub the mixture with the distilled water gradually added, and strain.

Demulcent, cooling; if the bitter almond be used, sedative.

Use. In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ to Oss., ad libitum.

Incomp. Acids, and all acidulous salts, spirit, tinctures, spirits of nitric ether, and common pump water.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ. Mixture of Assafœtida. (Assafœtidæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Aquæ Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees.)

The same as of the gum resin.

Use. In hysteria; and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels which occur during dentition, and those produced by ascarides and in ischuria.

Dose. fʒj to fʒss. frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.
MISTURA CRETÆ Chalk Mixture. (Cretæ p. ʒss., Sacchari pur. ʒiij, Mist. Acacia fʒjss., Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒxviij. Mix.)

Antacid, absorbent.

Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij every three or four hours, or after every liquid motion.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. Compound Mixture of Iron. (Myrrhæ cont. ʒij, Potassæ Carb. ʒj, Aq. Rosæ fʒxviij, Ferri Sulph. cont. ʒijss., Spir. Myristicæ fʒj, Sacch. pur. ʒij. Rub together the myrrh, carbonate of potassa, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose-water, the spirit of nutmeg, and lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlorosis, depending on weak arterial action, after unloading the stomach and bowels.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij twice or three times a day.

Incomp. Acids, vegetable astringents.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA.

Brown Mixture. (Liquorice, Gum Arabic, and Sugar, āā ʒss., Water fʒxij, rubbed together; add Tinct. Opii Camph. fʒij, Vin. Antim. fʒj, Sp. Eth. Nit. fʒss.)

Demulcent, narcotic, expectorant.

Use. A popular cough mixture.

Dose. A tablespoonful, p. r. n.

MONARDA. Horsemint. (*M. punctata*.)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and sick stomach.

MORPHIA. Morphia.

Narcotic, excitant.

Use. Chiefly to prepare the more soluble salts.

Dissolved in oil, and rubbed upon the skin, it produces narcotic effects.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphia.

Narcotic.

Dose. From $\frac{1}{8}$ of grain to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$: endermically, gr. ss. to grs. iij to the skin, where the cuticle has been removed by a blister.

MORPHIÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Morphia.

As a narcotic, it is preferable to the acetate.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Morphia.

Powerfully narcotic and sedative.

Use. In all cases requiring the use of opium.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

. It is distinguished from sulphate of quinia, which it resembles, by becoming red when treated with concentrated nitric acid.

MOSCHUS. Musk.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse and excites the nervous system without heating.

Dose. Grs. ij to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., every three or four hours.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. Mucilage of Gum Arabic. ($\mathfrak{z}$ iv of Pulv. Acacia to Oss. Boiling Water) $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. of gum in each $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ – $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss. sufficient for a $\mathfrak{z}$ vj or $\mathfrak{z}$ viiij mixture.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti ʒij, Aq. Bull. fʒviij. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.)

Use. In pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCUNA. Cowhage. (*M. pruriens.*)

Vermifuge.

Dose. Mixed with molasses, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every morning for three days, followed by a cathartic.

MYRISTICA. Nutmegs, Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*M. moschata.*)

Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.

Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavor to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits.

Dose. Of the nutmeg and mace, grs. v to ʒj; of the oil, ʒij to ʒvj.

MYRRHA Myrrh. (*Balsamodendron myrrha.*)

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh and phthisis pulmonalis, unattended by hectic or much active inflammation.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potassa, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.

NAPHTHA. Petroleum.

Use. A stimulating antispasmodic and sudorific, given in disorders of the chest, especially in the West Indies; for the tapeworm in Germany, by mixing one part petroleum with one and a half parts Tinct. Assafoetida, of which 40 drops are given three times a day. Latterly recommended highly

in the cure of consumption. Also in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Mix ℥j naphtha, suspended by a small quantity of boiling alcohol, in ℥iv simple syrup, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes till expectoration is fully established. Mix ℥iij naphtha with ℥xxx lard, and apply in tinea, psoriasis, &c.

British oil is made by mixing the following ingredients: R. Olei Terebinth. f℥viiij, Olei Lini f℥viiij, Olei Succini f℥iv, Olei Juniperi f℥iv, Petrolei Barbadosens f℥iij, Petrolei Americana (Seneca Oil) ℥j. Mix.

NUX VOMICA. Vide Strychnos.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) ℥xvj of almonds yield ℥v of oil.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds f℥iv, and solution of subacetate of lead ℥viiij is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥j, Oil of Bitter Almonds $\frac{1}{4}$ of a drop to a drop, on account of the hydrocyanic acid it contains.

OLEUM ANISI. Oil of Anise.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥v to ℥xv, rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. Ethereal Oil. Heavy oil of wine.

An ingredient of Hoffman's anodyne.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. Oil of Cajuput.

Powerfully stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, palsy, chronic rheumatism, spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, cholera.

Mixed with Olive oil, it is used externally in gout and rheumatism; also for toothache.

Dose. One to five drops in emulsion or on sugar.

OLEUM CARUI. Oil of Caraway.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

Dose. ℥j to ℥x.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. Oil of Cloves.

Use. The same as cloves.

Dose. ℥j to ℥iv.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. Oil of Wormseed.

Anthelmintic.

Dose. Four to eight drops for a child, repeated morning and evening for three or four days, and then followed by a brisk cathartic.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. Oil of Cinnamon.

Powerfully stimulant, stomachic.

Dose. ℥j to ℥iij on sugar.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ.

Dose. Ten or fifteen drops in emulsion.

OLEUM CUBEBAE. Oil of Cubebs.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. The same as the cubebs; but less efficacious in gonorrhœa.

OLEUM FENICULI. Oil of Fennel Seeds.

Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. ℥ij to ℥xx.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ. Oil of Partridge Berry.

Use. To cover the taste of other medicines.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. Oil of Pennyroyal.

Use. As a stimulant in flatulent colic and sick stomach, and to impart flavor to mixtures.

Dose. Two to ten drops.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. Oil of Juniper.

Stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsies; advantageously added to digitalis when it is given in the form of pills.

Dose. ℥j to ℥x or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. Oil of Lavender.

Stimulant.

Use. In hysteria and nervous headache.

Dose. ℥j to ℥v on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM LINI. Linseed Oil.

Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of clyster, in flatulent colic attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum; externally in burns and wounds.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj; in clysters, fʒiij to fʒvj.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Oil of Peppermint.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In cramp of the stomach and flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥j to ℥iij, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Oil of Spearmint.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulence or anorexia.

Dose. ℥j to ℥v, on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM MONARDÆ. Oil of Horsemint.

Use. A powerful rubefacient; also a stimulant and carminative.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. Cod-liver Oil. (A fish oil obtained from several fishes belonging to the genus *Gadus*, by exposing to the sun the livers, cut in slices, and collecting the oil that runs out. That

which runs out first resembles olive oil, and is called yellow cod-liver oil. If the livers are in a state of putrefaction, the oil becomes of a chestnut-brown color.)

Diuretic, alterative, slightly diaphoretic.

Use. Used extensively in scrofula, rickets, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases, chorea, tubercles, atrophy. A fashionable remedy of late in incipient phthisis. Its chief virtue is probably owing to its nutritive properties.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, two or three times a day; to children $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, with lemon syrup, coffee, or sugar and water. Externally in cases of ulcer, fistula, &c.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. Oil of Nutmeg.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. Olive Oil.

Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative.

Use. In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions, and in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, triturated with mucilage or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liquor potassæ or liquor ammoniæ.

OLEUM ORIGANI. Oil of Origanum.

Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of tooth-ache.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. Oil of Pimento.

Stimulant.

Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.

Dose. $\mathfrak{xx}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{xx}\text{v}$, rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM RICINI. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the oil without the application of heat.) ℥xiv of the seeds yield about f℥ij of oil.

Purgative.

Use. In all cases where stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly in dysentery, colica pictorum; calculous complaints and ileus; and as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in childbed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

Dose. f℥ss. to f℥iss. , either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of brandy, or in the following draught: $\text{℞. Olei Ricini f℥ss.}$, Mucilaginis q. s. tere optime, et paulatim adde, Aquæ Destillatæ f℥j , Spir. Lavandulæ Comp. ℥xx , Syr. Tolutani f℥ss. Misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINA. Oil of Rosemary.

Stimulant.

Use. In nervous complaints.

Dose. ℥ij to ℥vj , rubbed up with sugar.

OLEUM SABINÆ. Oil of Savine.

Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant.

Use. In the same cases for which the plant is employed.

Dose. ℥ij to ℥vj .

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. Oil of Sassafras.

Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases. An external application (℥j to ℥j Ol. Oliv.), useful in indurated mammæ of parturient women.

Dose. ℥ij to ℥x , rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM SUCCINI. Oil of Amber.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheumatism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic douloureux: $\mathcal{R}$. Ol. Succini $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Tinct. Opii $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Misce.

Dose. $\mathfrak{xxv}$ to $\mathfrak{xxij}$, rubbed up with mucilage.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. Oxidated Oil of Amber. (Olei Succini $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Acidi Nitrici $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss}$. Put the oil of amber in a glass vessel, and gradually drop the acid into it, at the same time stirring the mixture with a glass rod. Let it stand for thirty-six hours, then separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid fluid beneath, and wash it repeatedly, first with cold, and lastly with hot water, till the acid taste be removed.)

Use. Recommended as a substitute for musk, to which it is analogous in its properties.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Oil of Turpentine.

Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hemorrhages; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumors; and in embrocation in rheumatism and bruises. It is given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the tænia solium, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses.

Dose. $\mathfrak{xx}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in the first cases; but for the expulsion of tænia $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

OLEUM TIGLII. Croton Oil.

A powerful hydragogue purgative, acting generally in moderate doses without pain, but in large doses excites vomiting and severe griping pain. A

drop placed on the tongue, in a comatose state, will usually operate.

Use. In constipation and torpor of the intestines; in dropsy, apoplexy, mania, coma, inflammation of the brain, hydrocephalus, and whenever powerful revulsion from the head is indicated. Externally, as a revellent, or counter-irritant, producing a pustular eruption in twelve hours after the first friction; in rheumatism and gout, phthisical affections, incipient phthisis, and in the neuroses, as palsy, whooping-cough, spasmodic asthma.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ drop every two or three hours, in emulsion or pill. Externally, four to six drops may be rubbed in twice a day. If the skin be very sensitive, mix it with an equal portion of some fixed or volatile oil.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. Oil of Valerian.

Dose. Four or five drops.

ONION. Garden Onion. (*Allium Ceba.*)

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, rubefacient.

Dose. A teaspoonful of juice, with sugar, in non-inflammatory catarrhs of children.

OPIUM. Opium.

Stimulant in small doses, but in larger narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne; externally, its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its narcotic.

Use. In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhoea and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis; in rheumatism when inflammatory fever is not present; retrocedent gout; and in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel, in inflammation, after bloodletting, and in syphilis,

as well as to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij in fʒj of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil in tetanus and other spasms.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ss., to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j to grs. ij, is narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints it has been given to a very great extent.

Incomp. Lime-water, alkaline carbonates, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, infusion of yellow bark, astringent infusions and decoctions, solutions of catechu and of kino; acetates of lead.

* * When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach-pump, worked with infusion of yellow bark, or by emetics containing very little water, and, after the whole of the opium has been evacuated, aromatic stimulants given, and mustard cataplasms applied externally.

As the dose of opium varies much, according to circumstances, and as the quantities vary in pharmaceutical preparations, we have thought it advisable to insert the following table of proportions for reference:

OPIUM. *Dose.* $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain to 2 grs. or more.

Acetum Opii (Black drop) contains 1 gr. Opium to ℥vii.

Confectio Opii contains 1 gr. Opium in grs. xxxvi.

Morphia. 1-6th of a gr. equivalent to gr. j Opium.

Morphia Acetas. 1-6th of a grain equivalent to gr. j Opium.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis. 1-6th gr. Morphia in ℥v.

Morphiæ Murias. Same as Morphia.

Morphiæ Sulphas. Same as Morphia.

Pilulæ Calomelanos et Opii, 1 gr. Opium to iij grs. Calomel.

Pilulæ Opii. 1 gr. Opium in each pill.

Pilulæ Plumbi Opiatæ. One-half gr. Opium in each.

Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ. 1 gr. Opium in grs. v.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii. 1 gr. Opium in grs. x.

Tinctura Opii (Laudanum). 1 gr. Opium in ℥xix.

Tinctura Opii Camphorata (Paregoric). 1 gr. Opium in fʒss.

Tinctura Opii Acetata. 1 gr. Opium in ℥xx.

Trochisci Glycyrrhiza et Opii. One-tenth gr. in each.

Vinum Opii. Same as Tincture.

ORIGANUM. Common Marjoram. (*O. vulgare*.)

Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. In debilities of the stomach: scarcely ever used.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥j in powder.

OROBANCHE VIRGINIANA. Beech drops. Cancer-root.

A parasite on the root of the beech. Astringent. OXYMEL SCILLÆ. Oxymel of Squill. (*Melis* lb. iij, *Aceti Scillæ* Oij. Evaporate in a glass vessel, over a sand-bath, to a proper consistence.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue of the squill depends.

Expectorant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.

Use. In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PANAX. Ginseng. Root of *P. quinquefolium*.

Demulcent. The Chinese panacea.

PAPAYER. White Poppy Capsules. (*P. somniferum*.)

Relaxant, anodyne.

Use. Externally as a fomentation (℥iv of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in Oiv of water to Oij), to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The addition of a little distilled vinegar aids the narcotic power of the decoction.

PAREIRA. (*Pareira brava.*)

Tonic, aperient, diuretic.

Use. In irritable bladder.

Dose. Grs. xxx to ℥j.

Tincture (one part to five of alcohol) f℥j.

PETROSELINUM. Parsley Root. (*P. sativum.*)

Aperient, diuretic.

Use. In nephritic and dropsical affections; given in infusion.

PHOSPHAS SODÆ. Phosphate of Soda.

Purgative.

Use. In all cases where the bowels require to be opened. When dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the phosphate is not perceived.

Dose. ℥j to ℥ij.

Incomp. Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.

PHYTOLACCÆ BACCÆ ETRADIX. Poke Berries. Poke Root. (*P. decandra.*)

Emetic, purgative, alterative, and narcotic. A narcotico-acrid poison.

Use. The juice, evaporated to an extract, is employed as an escharotic by cancer doctors. As an alterative in small doses in chronic rheumatism. As an ointment in psora, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous diseases.

Dose. As an emetic, from grs. x to grs. xxx. As an alterative, from gr. j to grs. v.

PILULÆ ALOES. Aloetic Pills. (Aloes Socotrinæ, Saponis sing. partes æquales, q. s.)

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. Compound Aloetic Pills. (Aloes contrite lb. j, Ext. Gentianæ $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., Olei Carui $\mathfrak{xx}$ l, Syr. q. s.)

Dose. Grs. v to xx.

PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (Aloes Hepat. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Rad. Zingib. in Pulv. tritæ $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Saponis Hispanici $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., Ol. Essent. Menthæ Pip $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.)

In their operation these three are alike, warm, stomachic, purgative.

Use. In habitual costiveness.

Dose. Grs. x to $\mathfrak{D}$ j, made into pills.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Aloetic Pills with Myrrh. (Aloes $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Syr. q. s.)

Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.

Dose. Grs. x to $\mathfrak{D}$ j made into pills.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFÆTIDÆ. Aloetic and Assafœtida Pills. (Aloes Socotr., Conf. Rosæ, Assafœtidæ, Saponis, sing. partes æquales, q. s.)

Purgative, stomachic, anodyne.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa.

Dose. Grs. x in pills twice a day, or at bedtime.

PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI. Pills of Aloes and Iron. (Sulph. Ferri grs. xxxvj, Aloes Barb. grs. xxiv, Pulv. Aromat. grs. lxx, Conf. Rosæ q. s. Ft. Pilulæ xlvij.)

Use. An excellent combination of a tonic and purgative. 1-3 pills.

PILULÆ ASSAFÆTIDÆ. Compound Pills of Assafœtida (Assafœtida, Galbani, Myrrhæ, sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Conf. Rosæ, q. s.)

Use. In hysteria and other nervous affections.

Dose. Grs. v to grs. x.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS ET OPII. Pills of Calomel and Opium. (Calomel grs. xxiv, Opium grs. viij, Conserve of Roses, a quantity sufficient to make a mass to be divided into twelve pills.)

Use. For rapidly bringing the habit under mercurial influence.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Cathartic Pills. (Take of Comp. Extract of Colocynth ℥ss., Ext. Jalap. Calomel., āā ℥iij, Gamboge ℥ij. M., ft. pil. No. 180.)

Use. In constipation and hepatic congestion. A most useful pill.

Dose. 3 pills.

PILULÆ COPAIBÆ. Pills of Copaiba. (℞. Copaiba ℥ij, Magnesia ℥j. Mix, and set aside until it concretes into a mass, which is to be divided into 200 pills.)

Use. In Gonorrhœa and affections of the mucous membrane. 2-6 pills.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. Pills of Foxglove and Squill. (Digitalis, Squill, of each ℥j. Aromatic Electuary ℥ij. Make into xx pills.)

Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy. 1 or 2 pills.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS. Vallet's Iron Pills.

Use. In chlorosis, &c.

Dose. 10 to 30 grs. in 24 hours.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Pills of Iron. (Myrrhæ cont. ℥ij, Sodæ Carbon. Ferri Sulphatis, Sacch. sing. ℥j.)

Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ FERRI IODIDI. Pills of Iodide of Iron (Sulphate of Iron $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Iodid. Potas. $\mathfrak{v}$ iv, Tragacanth 10 gr., Sugar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. Mix with Syrup. Form 40 pills.) Each pill contains about $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. iodide of iron.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS. Calomel Pills. (Calomel $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., Gum Arabic $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Syrup q. s. Make 240 pills.) 1 gr. Calomel in each pill.

PILULÆ OPII. Opium Pills. (Opium powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Soap 12 gr. Make 60 pills.) Each contains 1 gr. Opium.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS. Pills of Sulphate of Iron. (Sulph. of Iron gr. xxiv, Ext. of Taraxacum $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Cons. of Roses grs. xxiv. Make into 24 pills.)

Use. As a tonic, in dyspepsia connected with a torpid state of the liver.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Galbanum Pills. (Galbani $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Myrrhæ, Sagapenii, sing. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$., Assafœtida $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Syrupi q. s.)

Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodic and emmenagogues.

Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

Dose. Gr. x to $\mathfrak{v}\text{j}$ made into pills, every night at bedtime.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Pills. (Hydrarg. Pur. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$, Glycyrrhizæ Rad. cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies, and ileus.

Dose. For the former objects, gr. v to gr. x twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter, grs. xij to ℥j every three or four hours.

PILULÆ QUININÆ SULPHATIS. (Pills of Sulphate of Quinine. R. Sulph. Quin. ℥j, Gum Arabic ℥ij, Syrup q. s. M., ft. 480 pills.)

PILULÆ RHEI. Rhubarb Pills. (Rhubarb in powder ℥ij, Acetate of Potassa ℥j, Cons. of Roses ℥ss. Make into 44 pills.)

Use. A moderate purgative.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Rhubarb Pills. (Rhei in pulv. tritæ ℥j, Aloes ℥vj, Myrrhæ ℥iv, Saponis ℥j, Ol. Carui ℥ss., Syrupi q. s. Beat them into a mass.)

Laxative, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ. Compound Pills of Soap. (Opii duri contriti ℥iv, Saponis ℥iij.) Gr. v contain gr. j of opium.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Squill Pills. (Scillæ Recent. exsiccatae et cont. ℥j, Zingiberis contritæ ℥ij, Saponis ℥iij, Ammoniaci contriti ℥ij, Syr. q. s. Form a mass.)

Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax and other dropsies.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j twice or thrice a day.

PIMENTA. Pimenta Berries. (*Myrtus Pimenta*.) Stimulant, carminative.

Use Chiefly as a condiment, and as an adjunct to other medicines.

Dose. Gr. v to ℥ij.

PIPER LONGUM. Long pepper. Similar to Black Pepper.

PIPER NIGRUM. Black Pepper.

Tonic, antiperiodic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccough; and increase excitement in palsy. Steeped in rum it cures ague. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥j, variously combined.

PIX. Pitch.

Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases and piles.

Dose. 10 gr. to ℥j in pills; externally as ointment.

PIX BURGUNDICA. Burgundy Pitch.

External rubefacient.

PIX CANADENSIS. Hemlock Pitch.

As a gentle rubefacient, analogous to Burgundy pitch, and employed in the same cases.

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar.

Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific; externally detergent.

Use. Internally in ichthyosis; externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis.

PLANTAGO MAJOR. Plantain.

Refrigerant, diuretic, but feeble.

Used domestically as a dressing for sores.

PLUMBI ACETAS. Acetate of Lead.

Astringent in weak solutions, cooling and sedative; in strong (℥j to water f℥vj) stimulant.

Use. Internally in visceral hemorrhages washed down with water acidulated with distilled vinegar, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects. Externally, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose. Gr. ss. to grs. jss., made into a pill with gr. ss. of opium, and crumb of bread. Distilled water

must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, acids, alum; borax, soaps, tartarized iron and antimony; lime-water, hard water, sulphuretted hydrogen.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. Carbonate of Lead.

Astringent, sedative.

Use. Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. May Apple.
Mandrake.

An active and certain cathartic, producing copious liquid discharges, resembling jalap.

Use. In most inflammatory affections, where brisk purging is indicated; and also in bilious fevers and hepatic congestions; also in dropsical, rheumatic, and scrofulous complaints, in combination with supertartrate of potassa. A substitute for calomel.

Dose. Of the powdered root, gr. xx. It is also used in the form of an extract.

POLYGALA RUBELLA. Bitter Polygala.

Tonic, laxative, and diaphoretic, according to the dose.

Use. To impart tone to the digestive organs, in the form of infusion.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM. Water Pepper.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, vesicant.

Dose. Fluid extract 10 to 60 drops.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES. American Poplar.

Tonic, diuretic, febrifuge.

Used in intermittents.

Dose. 4 to 8 gr. of *populin*. The buds of *P. balsamifera* are often steeped in spirits and applied to bruises, &c. They are balsamic.

POTASSA. Fused Potassa. (Prepared by evapo-

rating the solution of potassa to dryness, in an iron vessel.)

Powerfully escharotic.

Use. For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. Potassa with Lime. Vienna Caustic. Equal parts of potassa and lime rubbed together—prepared for use by being made into paste with a little alcohol.

A milder and more manageable caustic than potassa.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Potassa.

Mildly cathartic, diuretic.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.

Dose. ℥j to ʒj, as diuretic; ʒij to ʒiij open the bowels.

Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, hydrochlorate of ammonia, tartrate of potassa.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of Potassa.

Use. The same as that of the carbonate, but it is less acrid.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. Bitartrate of Potash.

Cream of Tartar. The tartar of wine purified.

Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In ascites proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon-peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of Imperial.

Dose. ℥j to ʒj combined with ℥j sodæ biboras, to excite the kidneys; to open the bowels ʒiv to ʒj are required.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS PURUS. Carbonate of Potassa (pure). Salt of Tartar. Crude carbonate of potassa is *pearlash*.

Diuretic, antacid.

Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss. properly diluted; ℥j dissolved in fʒviij of water, and mixed with fʒiv of lemon-juice, forms an effervescing draught.

Incomp. Mineral acids, borax, hydrochlorate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, lime, lime-water, all the metallic salts.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. Chlorate of Potassa.

Refrigerant, diuretic, &c.

Use. In scurvy, scarlatina, &c., and as a wash in cancrum oris.

Dose. Gr. x to xxx.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. Nitrate of Potassa, or Nitre.

Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent.

Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hemorrhages, mania. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss. In doses of ʒj it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Potassa.

Purgative.

Use. In the visceral obstruction to which children are liable, and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒvj.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, tartaric

acid, chloride of calcium, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver, salts of lead.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of Potassa.

Purgative.

Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effect of which it corrects.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj in solution.

Incomp. Acids; infusion of tamarinds and other acid fruits; chloride of calcium; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, of potassa, and of magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and hydrochlorate of ammonia.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. Bromide of Potassium.

Use. As Iodide of Potassium, but slower in effect. It is also used as a nervous sedative.

Dose. Grs. v to xx.

POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM. Ferrocyanuret of Potassium.

Sedative, anodyne, diaphoretic, astringent; mostly used in the arts.

Use. In dyspnœa, neuralgia, &c.

Dose. 10 to 15 grs. in solution.

POTASSII IODIDUM. Iodide of Potassium. (Formed by decomposing the iodide of iron by carbonate of potassa.)

The same as that of iodine; but chiefly as an alterative in secondary syphilis, rheumatism, lepra.

Dose. Of the saturated solution from ℥vj to ℥xx; of the dry salt from gr. ij to gr. x. See Tinct. Iodin.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, not iodides.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of Potassium.

Expectorant, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit; chronic catarrh and rheumatism; arthritic cases; hepatic and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies and tinea capitis. As a bath, in the proportion of ℥iv to thirty gallons of water; as a lotion in local cutaneous affections, in the strength of ℥j to two quarts of water.

Dose. Gr ij to gr. x, combined with soap or extract of conium, in pills or mixture, twice or thrice a day; as an ointment, ℥ss. of the sulphuret to ℥j of lard.

Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

PRENANTHES SERPENTARIA. Lion's Foot.

Considered a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake, &c. A decoction of the root is used internally, and the moistened leaves externally.

PRINOS. Black Alder. (*P. verticillatus.*)

Tonic, astringent, alterative.

Use. Intermittents, diarrhœa, gangrene, chronic and cutaneous eruptions; locally in ill-conditioned ulcers.

Dose. Of the powder, from ℥ss. to ℥j; of the decoction, made by boiling ℥ij of the bark with Oij of water to Oij, from ℥ij to ℥iij; or it may be given in tincture.

PRUNUM. Prunes. (*P. domestica.*)

Cooling, laxative, nutrient.

Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet in fever.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Wild-Cherry Bark.

Tonic and sedative.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach or general system, attended with irritation and nervous excitability. It allays the action of the heart, and

is highly useful in the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption. In dyspepsia and intermittents.

Dose. In powder, from ℥ss. to ℥j.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (Aloes Hepaticæ lb. j, Canellæ Albæ ℥iij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

Warm, cathartic.

Use. In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥j.

PULVIS AROMATICUS. Aromatic Powder. (Cinnamon, Ginger, āā ℥ij : Cardamom Seeds, Nutmegs, āā ℥j. Rub to fine powder.)

Stimulant, carminative.

Dose. 10 to 30 grs. As a spice plaster over the epigastrium in nausea and vomiting.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. Dover's Powder. (Pulv. Ipecac. Pulv. Opii, āā ℥j, Sulphate of Potassa, ℥j. Make a fine powder.)

Use. Anodyne, diaphoretic.

Dose. Grs. v to xv.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Jalap. (Jalapæ ℥iij, Bitartratis Potassæ ℥vj, Zingiberis ℥ij. Rub them separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)

Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly; in worm cases and in dropsy.

Dose. ℥j to ℥ij for adults; grs. vj to grs. xij for children.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Rhubarb. (Magnesia lb. j, Powd. Ginger ℥ij, Powd. Rhubarb ℥iv. Mix.)

A laxative antacid, in bowel complaints of children.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒj for an adult; a child two or three years old, 5 to 10 grs.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. Powder of Squills. (The bulb of *Scilla Maritima* sliced, dried, and reduced to a powder.) It should be kept in well-stopped vials.

Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

Use. In the same cases for which the squill pill is employed.

Dose. Grs. iij to grs. vj combined with soap and other substances, in pills or bolus.

PYRETHRUM. Pellitory of Spain. (*Anacyclus pyrethrum.*)

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; toothache, and palsy of the muscles of the throat.

It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM. Feverfew.

Tonic

Dose. 3 to 10 grs. three times a day.

QUASSIA. Quassia Wood. (*Simaruba excelsa.*)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts; lenteria and cachexia; in hysteria united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Dose. Of the raspings grs. v to ʒss., but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

QUERCUS. The Oak.

Astringent, tonic. Not much used internally.

Use. As astringent wash, gargle, or injection.

QUINIÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Quinine. (Dissolve pure quinine in diluted muriatic acid, and evaporate.)

A tonic, better adapted in cases of weak digestive

powers than the sulphate; preferred by some to the sulphate in intermittents.

Dose. The same as the sulphate.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. Disulphate of Quiniæ. (Prepared from yellow cinchona)

Tonic.

Use. In intermittents and all periodic diseases, as a tonic; also as a febrifuge in bilious remittents, and whenever tonics are indicated; may be used with great advantage endermically where the stomach is irritable.

Dose. Grs. ij to grs. x in any simple bitter infusion.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, salts of baryta, lime, nitrate of silver, and salts of lead.

QUININÆ VALERIANAS. Valerianate of Quinia.

Use. In neuralgia and hemicrania.

Dose. 1 to 2 grs.

RANUNCULUS. Crowfoot. (*R. bulbosus.*)

Acrid irritant; similar to cantharides.

RESINA. Yellow Resin. (The residue, after the distillation of oil of turpentine.)

Stimulant.

Use. In the composition of plasters and ointments.

RHAMNI. Buckthorn. (Berries and juice of *R. catharticus.*)

Purgative.

Use. In syrup, added to hydragogue or diuretic mixtures.

Dose. ℥j of recent berries, ℥j of dried, ℥j of juice.

RHEUM. Rhubarb Root. (*R. palmatum.*)

Purgative, stomachic, astringent.

Use. In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particularly of children, and diarrhœa. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering

their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥ss. of the powder to open the bowels; grs. vj to grs. x, to act as a stomachic.

RHUS GLABRUM. Sumach. (Fruit of *R. glab.*)

Astringent and refrigerant.

Used as a gargle.

ROSA. Rose Petals.

Slightly laxative.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary. (*R. officinalis.*)

Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.

Use. In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odor to sternutatory powders.

Dose. Of the powder grs. x to ℥ss.

RUBIA. Root of Madder. (*R. tinctorum.*)

Emmenagogue, astringent.

Use. In chlorosis, and difficult or scanty menstruation; in the atrophica infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful.

Dose. Grs. xv to ℥j, united with sulphate of potassa, three or four times a day.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS VILLOSUS. Dewberry Root, Blackberry Root

Astringent and tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa from debility, cholera infantum, chronic dysentery. In all cases where astringents are indicated.

Dose. Of the decoction (℥j, Ojss. water; boiled to Oj), from f℥j to f℥ij three or four times a day. Of the powdered root, grs. xx to grs. xxx.

RUMEX. Dock-root. (*R. Britannica* and *obtusifolius.*)

Mild astringent, tonic, alterative.

Use. In scrofula and syphilis, externally in skin diseases.

Dose. fʒij of decoction (ʒj dried root to Oj).

RUTA. The leaves of Rue. (*R. graveolens.*)

Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in clysters in the convulsions of children.

Dose. Grs. xv to ʒij.

SABADILLA. Sabadilla Seeds. (*Veratrum sabadilla.*)

Cathartic, excitant, anthelmintic.

Use. Seldom internally; used in the form of powder to destroy pediculi. (Recommended by Turnbull in painful rheumatic and neuralgic affections.)

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ of the extract, grs. ij to grs. vj of the powder. Tincture used externally.

SABBATIA. American Centaury. (*S. angularis.*)

Tonic.

Use. In autumnal intermittents and remittents.

Dose. Infusion of ʒj to Oj water, fʒij every two hours.

SABINA. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus sabina.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, rheumatism, and gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.

Dose. Grs. v to grs. x of the powder.

SACCHARUM. Sugar.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Sugar of Milk.

SAGAPENUM.

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, inferior to assa-fœtida.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss. in pills.

SAGO. Sago. (*Sagus Rumphii*. A modification of starch, containing traces of chloride of sodium.)

SALICINA. Salicine.

Tonic.

Use. In intermittents, and in all cases where tonics are indicated. Its effects are analogous to those of quinine, but not much used.

Dose. Grs. iv to grs. vj every three hours in intermittents. In other cases, gr. j to grs. iij, three or four times a day.

SALIX CORTEX. Willow Bark. (*S. alba*.)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescence; and in hectic and phthisis.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj of the powder; or fʒjss. of the decoction, made with ʒij of the bark, in Oij water, boiled down to Oj.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime-water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA. Sage. (*S. officinalis*.)

Tonic, astringent, aromatic.

Use. Mostly as gargle, in infusion, with honey and alum.

SAMBUCUS. (*S. Canadensis*.) Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark.

Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue.

Use. The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavor to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and

the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hemorrhoids.

Dose. Of the juice of the berries, fʒj to fʒij; of the bark grs. v to ʒss., three times a day.

SANGUINARIA. Blood Root. (*S. Canadensis.*)

An acrid emetic; stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. It is principally used in chronic catarrh, bronchial affections, and pertussis. Combined with antimony or ipecacuanha, it is a useful expectorant.

Dose. As emetic, from grs. x to grs. xx; as alterative, gr. j to grs. iv. Of the tincture, x to xxx drops. This is the best form of administration.

SANTALUM. Red Saunders Wood. (*Pterocarpus santalum.*)

Used for coloring tinctures.

SANTONIN. The active anthelmintic principle in European wormseed.

Used in the form of lozenges with sugar.

Dose. Three or four grs. twice a day, or less to a child.

SAPO. Soap.

Laxative, antacid, antilithic.

Use. In dyspepsia, constipation, lithiasis, &c.

Dose. Five grs. to ʒss., in pill.

Incomp. Acids, earths, earthy and metallic salts.

SARSAPARILLA. (*Smilax officinalis.*)

Diuretic, demulcent.

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargement of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; in scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; and whenever an alterative is indicated.

Dose. From ʒj to ʒj of the powder, or made into

an electuary, three times a day. See Decoction, Syrup, and Ext.

SASSAFRAS. Sassafras Wood and Root. (*Laurus Sassafras.*)

Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoction of guaiac, &c.

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. (*Convolvulus scammonia.*)

Drastic purgative, hydragogue.

Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy, in combination with some other cathartic, as aloes, rhubarb, calomel, &c.

Dose. Grs. iij to grs. xv triturated with sugar or with almonds. Made into an emulsion with milk, the taste cannot be distinguished; but pure virgin scammony is exceedingly scarce.

SCILLA. The bulb of the squill. (*S. maritima.*)

Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named scillitina.

Use. In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; pertussis; in dropsy; and more useful if combined with a mercurial.

Dose. Gr. j to grs. v of the dried root, powdered, and united with nitre or ipecacuanha; or in pills to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill.

Incomp. Gelatine, lime-water, alkaline carbonates, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver.

SCOPARIUS. Broom Tops. (*Cytisus scoparius.*)

Diuretic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. ℞j to ℥j of the powder.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Figwort, pilewort, Celandine.

An old English remedy for piles and scrofulous tumors, in ointment or fomentation.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFOLIA. Scullcap.

A tonic nervine.

Used in tic douloureux, &c.

Dose. Fluid extract, ℥ss. to ℥j.

SENECIO AURENS. Life-root.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, tonic.

Useful in gravel and uterine complaints; promotes menstruation.

Dose. Fluid extract, ℥ss. to ℥j.

SENEGA. Senega Root. (*Polygala senega.*)

Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism; dropsy; croup? The extract of it, with carbonate of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥j of the powder. Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder.

SENNÆ FOLIA. Senna Leaves. (*Cassia acutifolia.*)

Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.)

Use. In costiveness and dropsy; should always be given with aromatic and saline substances.

Dose. Of the powder, ℥j to ℥j rubbed with crystals of bitartrate of potassa, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. Snake Root. (*Aristolochia serpentaria.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents; in

the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.

Dose. Of the powder, grs. x to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.; or of the following infusion $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss. every four hours: $\mathcal{R}$. Rad. contusi *Serpentariæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, *Aquæ ferv.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ xij. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours.

SESAMUM. Benne. (*S. indicum*.)

Laxative, demulcent, nutritious.

Use. As a drink in cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, catarrh, and affections of the urinary passages.

Dose. One or two green leaves in a tumbler of cool water will render it sufficiently viscid.

SEVUM. Suet.

Used in ointments, &c.

SIMARUBA. The Bark and Wood of *Simaruba officinalis*.

Tonic.

Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, lenteria, and dyspepsia.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.

SINAPIS. Mustard Seed. (*S. alba nigra*.)

Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient, laxative.

Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels, and chlorosis. The seeds are swallowed entire or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the flour is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis; externally the flour is applied as a cataplasm to the legs and the soles of the feet in typhus and comatose affections.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. or $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij of the following infusion: $\mathcal{R}$. *Sinapis pulveris*, *Armoraciæ rad.*, sing. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, *Aq. ferventis* Oij. Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain and add *Spir. Menthæ Piper.* $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

SODÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Soda.

Purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In cases requiring a mild purgative. Chiefly used for making acetic acid.

Dose. From ℥j to ℥iv in any bland fluid.

Incomp. Carbonate of lime, sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

SODÆ BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of Soda.

Use. The same as that of the carbonate.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥ss.

SODÆ BORAS. Borate of soda. Borax.

Diuretic, emmenagogue.

Use. In nephritic and calculous complaints, depending on an excess of uric acid. As a detergent in aphthous affections of the mouth in children, rubbed up in sugar in the proportion of 1 to 7, or rubbed with honey.

Dose. From grs. xx to grs. xl; or combined with cream of tartar.

SODÆ CARBONAS. Carbonate of Soda.

Antacid.

Use. In dyspepsia, and acidities of the stomach; united with bitters; in uric acid and gravel, in whooping-cough, bronchocele, and in scrofulous affections.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥ss. twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Lime, acids, unless as an effervescing draught, hydrochlorate of ammonia, earthy and metallic salts.

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. Dried Carbonate of Soda. (The carbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when dry, reduced to powder.)

Antacid, lithontriptic.

Use. In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in

calculus in the kidneys, and other affections of the urinary organs.

Dose. Grs. v to grs. xv, made into pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Rochelle Salt.

A mild, cooling purgative.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Soda.

A mild purgative.

Dose. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij in gruel or weak broth.

SODÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of hydrochloric acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with carbonate of soda.)

Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

Use. In costiveness; in bilious colics, largely diluted.

Dose. Of the effloresced salt in powder, $\mathfrak{z}$ iiij to $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; of the crystallized salt in solution, $\mathfrak{z}$ vj to $\mathfrak{z}$ xij; its nauseous taste may be corrected by lemon-juice or cream of tartar.

Incomp. Carbonas potassæ, chlorides of calcium and barium, salts of lead, of silver.

SODII CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Sodium. Muriate of Soda, or Sea Salt.

Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.

Use. In some cases of dyspepsia and worms; in sea scurvy, and purpura; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath.

Dose. Grs. x to $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. In clysters $\mathfrak{z}$ iv to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

SOLIDAGO. Golden Rod. (*S. odora.*)

Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic.

Use. To relieve pain arising from flatulence; to allay nausea.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. Solution of Acetate of Zinc. (Sulphatis Zinci $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$, Aq. Destil. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$, dissolve Acetatis Plumbi $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$, Aq. Destil. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$. Solve. Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the mixture. A limpid fluid.)

Astringent.

Use. Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

(In this preparation a double decomposition takes place; the sulphate of lead which is formed is insoluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated; but when the acetate is intended to be used as an injection in gonorrhœa, the mixture should not be filtrated.)

SPIGELIA. Indian Pink Root. (*S. marilandica.*) Anthelmintic.

Use. For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative.

Dose. Grs. x to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled; or an infusion combined with senna.

SPIRÆA. Hardhack. (*S. tomentosa.*)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In cholera infantum, diarrhœa, and all cases where a tonic combined with an astringent effect is needed.

Dose. Of the extract, from grs. v to grs. xv; from $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ of the decoction.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. Spirit of Nitric Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. ℥xx to fʒj, in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Ether. Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor. (Ætheris Sulph. fʒviij. Spiritus Rectificata fʒxvj, Olei Ætherei fʒiij. Mix)

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headaches externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. Spirit of Ammonia.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In paralysis, faintings and nervous debilities.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj in water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as the Spirit of Ammonia; it is more grateful and less acrimonious.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj in any convenient vehicle.

Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime-water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS. Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma.

Dose. fʒss. to ʒj in water.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. Spirit of Camphor. (Camphoræ ʒiv, Spirit. Rect. Oij.)

Stimulant, anodyne, discutient.

Use. Externally, against rheumatic pains, para-

lytic numbness, chilblains, gangrene, and for discussing tumors.

Incomp. Water, which precipitates the camphor.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Juniper.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusion in dropsies.

Dose. fʒj to ʒj.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.

Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles:

Spiritus Lavandulæ Comp., Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Lavender. (Spir. Lavand. Ojss., Spir. Rosmarini Oss., Cinnamomi cont., Myristica cont. sing. ʒiiss., Pterocarpi cont. ʒv.)

Use In fainting and chronic debility.

Dose. ℥xxx to ʒj.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Spirit of Peppermint.

Carminative, stimulant.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒiij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PULEGII. Spirit of Pennyroyal.

Use. The same as that of spearmint.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Spirit of Spearmint.

Carminative, stimulant.

Use. In nausea, flatulence, and faintings.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij, in any proper vehicle.

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. Spirit of Nutmeg.

Cordial, carminative.

Use In faintings, and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. Spirit of Pimento.

Cordial, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS. Wood Naphtha.

Narcotic, sedative, antiemetic.

Dose. 10 to 40 drops, three times a day.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. Spirit of Rosemary.

Stimulant.

Use. In languors; externally to pains and bruises.

A fragrant perfume.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy.

SPONGIA. Sponge.

Use. External. For absorbing the acrid discharge from ulcers; suppressing hæmorrhages, when the bleeding mouth of the vessel is compressed with it; to form tents for dilating wounds, in which case the sponge is immersed in melted wax, and cooled before being used; for making burnt sponge.

SPONGIÆ USTÆ PULVIS. Burnt Sponge. (The sponge is cut into pieces, burnt to a friable coal in a covered vessel, and rubbed to a powder.)

Tonic, deobstruent, antacid.

Use. In bronchœcele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions.

Dose. ʒj to ʒiij, made into an electuary, with honey and powdered cinnamon.

STANNI PULVIS. Powder of Tin.

Anthelmintic.

Dose. ʒss. in molasses, for several mornings, followed by a cathartic.

STATICE. Marsh Rosemary. (*S. caroliniani.*)

Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In gargles, in aphthous and malignant sore throat; and internally in chronic dysentery.

STILLINGIA. Queen's Root. (*S. sylvatica*)

Emetic, cathartic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, scrofula, &c.

Dose. Powder, 15 to 30 grs., tincture (℥ij to Oj)
fʒj. 20 to 40 drops of fluid extract.

STRAMONIUM. The Leaves and Seeds of Thorn Apple. (*Datura stramonium.*)

Use. The same as the extract.

Dose. Seeds gr. j, powdered leaves grs. ij.

STRYCHNIA. Strychnia. An alkali prepared from the Strychnos Nux Vomica.

Use. As a tonic in pyrosis, passive diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa; in cases of partial paralysis not depending on organic disease, especially when caused by carbonate of lead.

Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ th to gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ th, in acid solution.

STRYCHNOS IGNATIA. Ignatia Bean. (*Ignatia amara.*)

Tonic, and nervous stimulant; virtue depends on strychnia.

Use. In dyspepsia of all grades.

Dose. 5 to 10 drops of fluid extract.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA.

Tonic, stimulant; when taken in large doses, it produces tetanic symptoms.

Use. In dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism; and especially in paralysis of the lower extremities.

Dose. From grs. iij to grs. xij.

STYRAX. Storax. (*S. officinale.*)

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss .

SUCCINUM. Amber.

Use. To afford its essential oil and acid.

SULPHUR. Sublimed Sulphur. Flowers of Sulphur.

Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalants.

Use. As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hemorrhoidal affections it is the only laxative that should be employed, united with magnesia or bitartrate of potassa. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases, when either internally or externally exhibited.

Dose. ʒss . to ʒij taken night and morning.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. Precipitated Sulphur, Lac Sulphuris.

Laxative and alterative; emmenagogue.

Use. In cutaneous affections, and as a laxative in constipation and hemorrhoids.

Dose. ʒj in the form of an electuary, two or three times a day, or combined with magnesia or cream of tartar.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. Iodide of Sulphur. (R. Iodine ʒiv , Sulphur ʒj . Rub together in a glass mortar till thoroughly mixed. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice loosely, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass without melting it. When the color has become uniformly dark throughout, increase the heat so as to melt the iodide; then incline the matrass in different directions; and, lastly, allow it to cool, break it, and put the iodide into bottles, which are to be kept well stopped.)

A powerful alterative, especially in lupus, acne, and psoriasis.

Use. In cutaneous affections, secondary syphilis, rheumatism, &c. The ointment of iodide of sulphur should be made at first by mixing grs. x of the iodide with ℥j lard: the strength may be gradually increased, as the skin can bear it, until it contains ℥ss. to the ℥j lard or spermaceti ointment.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE. Comfrey.

Demulcent, astringent.

Dose. ℥ij to ℥iv of fluid extract.

SYRUPUS. Simple Syrup. (Sacchari Purif. lb. x, Aquæ Oij.) Dissolve the sugar in the water with a gentle heat.

Use. To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

N. B.—The syrups should never be kept in a temperature that exceeds 55°. All syrups that contain vegetable mucilage are apt to become ropy and acescent, or deposit crystals of sugar. They are, therefore, more suitable for the winter season. They should never be prepared in quantities, so as to be kept long on hand.

SYRUPUS ACACIÆ. Syrup of Gum Arabic. (R. Gum Arabic 8 parts, Sugar 64 parts, Boiling Water 32 parts, Orange-flower Water 1 part. Dissolve the gum in the boiling water, frequently stirring, then add the sugar; boil so as to form a syrup, and strain; when cold, add the orange-flower water.)

SYRUPUS ACETI. Syrup of Vinegar. (Aceti Gallica ℥xj, Sacch. Pur. ℥xiv. Boil them so as to form a syrup.)

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS ALLII. Syrup of Garlic. *R.* Of Fresh Garlic sliced ℥vj , Distilled Vinegar *Oj*, Sugar *lb. ij*. Macerate the garlic in the vinegar, in a glass vessel, four days; then express the liquor, and set it by, that the dregs may subside; lastly add the sugar to the clear liquor, and remove any scum that may form, and strain the solution while hot.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ. Syrup of Almonds. Syrup of Orgeat. (Take of Sweet Almonds *lb. j*, Bitter Almonds ℥iv , Water *Oij*, Sugar *lb. vj*. Having blanched the almonds, rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, adding, during the trituration, f℥iij of the water and *lb. j* of the sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with the remainder of the water; strain, with a strong expression; add the remainder of the sugar to the strained liquor, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Strain through fine linen, and having allowed it to cool, bottle, cork tightly, and keep in a cool place.)

SYRUPUS AURANTII. Syrup of Orange-Peel. (*Aurant. Cort. Recent. ℥ijss.*, *Aquæ Ferv. Oj*, *Sacch. Pur. lb. iij*. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then to the decanted fluid add the sugar.)

Slightly tonic; stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij .

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ. Syrup of Ipecacuanha. (Ipecacuanha in coarse powder ℥iv , Rectified Spirit *Oij*, Proof Spirit, Water, of each f℥xiv , Syrup *Ovij*. Digest the ipecacuanha in the rectified spirit for twenty-four hours, squeeze, and filter. Repeat this process with the proof spirit; and again with the water. Unite the fluids, and distil to ℥xij . Add ℥v of rectified spirit, and then the syrup.)

Expectorant and emetic.

Use. In bronchitis, asthma, croup, and catarrh.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

SYRUPUS KRAMERLÆ. Syrup of Rhatany. (Take of Extract of Rhatany ʒij, Water Oj, Sugar lb. ijss. Dissolve the extract in the water and filter, then add the sugar, remove the scum, and strain while hot.)

Astringent and tonic.

Dose. fʒss.

Use. In all cases where astringents are indicated.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM. Syrup of Lemons. (Limonis Succī Colati Oj, Sacchari Purif. lb. ijss.)

Cooling, antiseptic.

Use. To sweeten and acidulate barley-water, and other diluting fluids in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij or more.

SYRUPUS RHEI. Syrup of Rhubarb. (Take of Rhubarb bruised ʒij, Boiling Water Oj, Sugar lb. ij. Macerate the rhubarb in the water twenty-four hours, and strain; then add the sugar, and proceed in the manner directed for Syrup. Allii.)

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS. Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb. (Take of Rhubarb, bruised, ʒijss., Cloves, Cinnamon, bruised, each ʒss., Nutmeg, bruised, ʒij, Diluted Alcohol Oij, Syrup Ovj. Macerate the rhubarb and aromatics in the diluted alcohol for fourteen days, and strain; then, by means of a water-bath, evaporate the liquor to Oj. And while hot mix it with the syrup previously heated.)

Dose. For an infant fʒj.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (Take of Sarsa-

parilla, bruised, lb. ij, Guaiacum Wood, rasped, ℥iij, Hundred Leaved Roses, Senna, Liquorice Root, bruised, each ℥ij, Oil Sassafras, Oil Anise, each ℥v, Oil of Partridge Berry ℥iij, Diluted Alcohol Ox, Sugar, lb. viij. Macerate the sarsaparilla, guaiacum, roses, senna, and liquorice root in the diluted alcohol fourteen days; then express and filter. Evaporate the tincture by means of a water-bath to four pints, filter, add the sugar, remove any scum which may form, and strain the solution while hot.)

Dose. f℥ss. three times a day.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. Syrup of Senna. (Sennæ Folior. ℥ijss., Fœniculi Contus. ℥x, Mannæ ℥iij, Sacchar. Pur. ℥xv, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for twelve hours, strain, adding the manna and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Purgative.

Use. For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

Dose. f℥ij to f℥ss. or more.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark. (Powdered Bark ℥v, Cold Water Oj, Sugar 2 lbs.)

Dose. f℥ss.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. Syrup of Squill. (Aceti Scillæ Oij, Sacch. Pur. cont. lb. vij.)

Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed; as an emetic, it is given only to children.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Syrup of Squill. Hive Syrup. (Take of Squill, bruised, Seneka, each ℥iv, Tartrate of Antimony

and Potassa gr. xlviiiij. Water Oiv, Sugar lb. iiijss. Pour the water upon the squill and seneka, and having boiled to one-half, strain and add the sugar; then evaporate to Oij, and while the syrup is still hot, dissolve in it the tartrate of antimony and potassa.)

Use. In croup, and as an expectorant in pulmonary and catarrhal affections.

Dose. For children, ten drops to ʒj.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. Syrup of Seneka. (Take of Seneka, bruised, ʒiv, Water Oj, Sugar lb. j. Boil the water with the seneka to one-half and strain; then add the sugar, remove the scum, and strain.)

A very useful expectorant.

Use. In bronchial and pulmonary affections.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. Syrup of Tolu. (Balsam. Tolutani ʒx, Aq. Ferv. Oj, Sacch. Pur. lb. ijss. Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavor to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. Syrup of Ginger. (Zingiberis concisæ ʒijss., Aquæ Ferv. Oj, Sacch. Purif. lb. ijss. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.

Dose. ʒj to ʒiij.

TABACUM. The leaves of Tobacco. (*Nicotiana Tabacum*.)

Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine; a violent poison, whether externally applied or taken into the stomach.

Use. In ileus and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clysters of the infusion, or the smoke in dropsy and dysuria; chewing it relieves the pain of toothache; and as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions, but it is apt to induce sickness.

Dose. See Infusum Tabaci. For clysters, ℥j is infused in Oj of boiling water.

TAMARINDUS. The Pulp of Tamarind. (*T. indica.*)

Laxative, refrigerant.

Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling ℥ij of the fruit with Ojss. milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥ij, often added to senna and to manna.

Incomp. Carbonates, and acetates of potassa and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusum sennæ.

TANACETUM. Leaves of Tansy. (*T. vulgare.*)

Tonic, anthelmintic.

Use. In gout; hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms, seldom used.

Dose. ℥ss. to ℥j. It is drunk as a tea by gouty people.

TAPIOCA. Tapioca (fecula of root *Janipha Manihot*).

A nutritious diet.

TARAXACUM. The Root of Dandelion. (*Leontodon taraxacum.*)

Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhous of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy, pulmonary tubercles, and jaundice.

Dose. f℥ij of the following decoction three or

four times a day : $\mathcal{R}$. The full-grown roots, sliced, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Water Oij. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add bitartrate of potassa $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, bi-chloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron.

TESTÆ. Oyster Shells (burnt).

Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Chiefly in the acidities of infancy, and during dentition.

Dose. Grs. x to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINCTURA ACONITI FOLIORUM. Tincture of Aconite Leaves. (Aconite Leaves $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. 20 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA ACONITI RADICIS. Tincture of Aconite Root. (Aconite Root 1 lb., Alcohol Oij. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$, gradually increased.

TINCTURA ALOES. Tincture of Aloes. (Aloes cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Ext. Glycyrrhizæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Aqua Ojss., Spir. Rect. Oss. Macerate for 14 days, and strain.)

Use. The same as the Extract of Aloes.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Compound Tincture of Aloes. Elixir Proprietatis. (Aloes cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Croci $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Tinct. Myrrhæ Oij. Digest 14 days and strain.)

Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

Use. To open the bowels in languid cold habits ; in chlorosis.

Dose. $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. Tincture of Arnica (Arnica Flowers $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss}$., Proof Spirit $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$. Digest seven days, express and strain.)

Use. In paralysis, nervous headaches, &c. Externally to sprains, &c.

Dose. ʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Tinctura of Assa-fœtida. (Assa-fœtida ʒv, Spir. Rectif. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days and filter.)

Use. The same as the Assa-fœtida.

Dose. fʒj. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Tincture of Belladonna. (Belladonna Leaves ʒiv, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate fourteen days.)

Dose. 15 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (Benzoini ʒiiijss., Sty-racis colati fʒijss., Balsami Tolutani ʒx, Aloes ʒv, Spiritus Rect. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a languid circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action of the air.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒij rubbed up with the yolk of an egg, and any fluid.

TINCTURA BUCHU. Tincture of Buchu. (Buchu ʒijss., Spiritus Tenuioris mensura lb.j. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves.

Dose. From ʒj to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. Tincture of Camphor. (Camphoræ ʒv, Spir. Rect. Oij. Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.)

Anodyne.

Use. A useful topical application in rheumatic and other pains.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. Tincture of

Indian Hemp. (Ext. Cannabis Ind. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. [avoirdu-pois], Rectified Spirit Oss. [Imperial]. Dissolve.)

Dose. $\mathfrak{xx}$ xxx, gradually increased.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (Cantharidis contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In gleet, hydrops ovarii, and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with Soap or Camphor Liniment, against rheumatic and other pains.

Dose. $\mathfrak{xx}$ x to $\mathfrak{f}$ zj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. Tincture of Capsicum. (Capsici $\mathfrak{z}$ x, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Stimulant.

Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility. In gargles in malignant cynanche.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}$ zss. to $\mathfrak{f}$ zj or more. $\mathfrak{f}$ zj in a gargle of $\mathfrak{f}$ zvj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper and Blistering Flies. (Cantharidum contusarum $\mathfrak{z}$ x, Capsici $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Alcoholis diluti Oj. Digest for ten days and filter.)

Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. As a counter-irritant in deep-seated painful affections.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. Tincture of Cardamoms. (Cardam. contus. $\mathfrak{z}$ ijss., Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}$ zj to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cardamom. (Cardamom $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, Caraway $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Cinnamon $\mathfrak{z}$ v, Raisins $\mathfrak{z}$ v, Cochineal $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Dilute Alcohol Oijss. Bruise. Macerate fourteen days.)

Aromatic, carminative.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. Tincture of Castor. (Castorei cont. ʒijss., Spir. Rectificati Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the neuroses, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

Dose. ℥xx to fʒij or more.

TINCTURA CATECHU. Tincture of Catechu. (Catechu ʒijss., Cinnam. contusi ʒijss., Spir. Ten. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Astringent.

Use. In chronic dysentery and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa, and debilities.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij in wine or some bitter infusion.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. Tincture of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ cont. ʒviij, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, the infusion or decoction is preferred.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiij.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ cont. ʒiv, Aurant. cort. exsiccati ʒiij, Serpentiariæ cont. ʒvj, Croci cont. ʒij, Cocci cont. ʒj, Spirit. Ten. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Tonic, antiperiodic, diaphoretic.

Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia, and as an adjunct to disulphate of quinia in agues.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. Tincture of Cinna-

mon. (Cinnamomi contusi $\mathfrak{Z}$ ijss., Spirit Tenuioris Oij.)

Astringent, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (Cinnam. cont. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j, Cardam. cont. $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss., Piperis Longi cont., Zingiberis cont., sing $\mathfrak{Z}$ ijss., Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as the simple tincture; but is more cordial, and therefore more useful in languors and weakness.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. Tincture of Colchicum. (Semen Colchici Autumnalis $\mathfrak{Z}$ v, Spiritus Tenuioris $\mathfrak{lb}$ ij. Macerate for fourteen days, and then strain.)

Use. The same as those of the dried bulb.

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ x to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Colchicum. (Colchicum Seeds $\mathfrak{Z}$ v, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia Oij [Imperial]. Macerate seven days)

Dose. 30 drops to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j.

TINCTURA COLOMBO. Tincture of Calumba. (Calumbæ concisæ $\mathfrak{Z}$ ijj, Spir. Tenuior. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Use. The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ ss. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

TINCTURA CONII. Tincture of Hemlock. (Conii Fol. siccat. $\mathfrak{Z}$ v, Cardamomi contus. $\mathfrak{Z}$ j, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves and extract.

Dose. ℞xxx to fʒj.

TINCTURA CUBEÆ. Tincture of Cubebs. (Cubebæ cont. ʒv, Spiritus Rec. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Dose. ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS, Tincture of Foxglove. (Digitalis fol. exsiccat. ʒiv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be used, and its virtues longest preserved; but it should be made with recently dried leaves.

Dose. ℞x gradually increased to ℞xx.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. (Ferri Sesquioxidi ʒvj, Acid Hydrochlorici Oj, Spir. Rectificati Oij. Add the acid to the sesquioxide in a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. Add to the spirit and strain.)

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea is produced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

Dose. ℞x gradually increased to fʒj.

Incomp. Alkalies, lime-water, magnesia, and their carbonates; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; mucilage of acacia.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. Tincture of Galls. (Gallæ contrit. ʒv, Spir. Vini Ten. Oij.)

Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hemorrhages, and those of the prostate gland, obstinate protracted diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA GALLÆ AROMATICI. Aromatic Tincture of Galls. (℞. Gallæ, opt. pulv. ʒss., Cinnamomi pulv. ʒij, Zingiber. pulv. ʒss., Spts. Vini Gall. opt. Oss. M. Stand two hours, burn off the brandy, and strain.)

The credit of this beautiful preparation, which I have found of service in entero-colitis, hemorrhoids, &c., is due to Dr. Couper, of Newcastle, Delaware.

Dose. Gtt. xv to gtt. xl, every two to four hours.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Tincture of Gentian. (Gentianæ concisæ ʒijss., Aurant. cort. exsiccat. ʒx; Cardamomi contusi ʒv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Res. cont. ʒvij, Spir. Rect. Oij.)

Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.

Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij, triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. Compound Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Resinæ cont. ʒvij, Spir. Ammonia Aromat. Oj.)

Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj in milk, or any viscid fluid

Incomp. Nitrous acid, sweet spirits of nitre, solution of chlorine.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI. Tincture of Black Hellebore. (Hellebori concisæ ʒv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Alterative, emmenagogue, purgative.

Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits where chalybeates would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒj in water twice a day.

TINCTURA HUMULI. Tincture of Hops. (Humuli ʒv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic, sedative.

Use. In gout and Rheumatism.

Dose. f ʒj to ʒiij.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. Tincture of Henbane. (Hyoscyami fol. exsiccat. ʒv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head nor occasion costiveness.

Dose. ℥xxx to f ʒj.

TINCTURA IODINII. Tincture of Iodine. (Iodine ʒj, Rectified Spirit f ʒxvj.)

Use. The same as that of iodine.

TINCTURA IODINII COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Iodine. (Iodinii ʒj, Potassa Iodidi ʒij, Spiritus Rectificati Oij. Dissolve the Iodine and filter. Preserve the mixture in a closely stoppered vessel.)

Use. In scrofula, bronchocele, and chlorosis.

Dose. From ℥x to ℥xxx, in a little syrup and water three times a day.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. Tincture of Jalap. (Jalapæ cont. ʒx, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Cathartic.

Use. As an adjunct to purgative draughts

Dose. f ʒj to f ʒij.

TINCTURA KINO. Tincture of Kino. (Kino contriti ʒiijss., Spir. Rect. Oij.)

Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.

Dose. f ʒj to f ʒij.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. Tincture of Lobelia. (Lobelia in powder ʒiv, Proof Spirit Ojss.)

Emetic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. For the administration of the lobelia in minute doses in spasmodic asthma.

Dose. ℥xx to f ʒj.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. Tincture of Myrrh. (Myrrhæ contusæ ʒiij, Spir Rect. Oij.)

Tonic, antiseptic, detergent.

Use. In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒj.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Essence of Peppermint. (Peppermint Oil f ʒij, Alcohol Oj.)

Dose. 10 to 20 drops.

TINCTURA OPII. Tincture of Opium. (Opii Duri contriti ʒiij, Spir. Ten. Oij.) Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Anodyne.

Use. To allay pain, relax spasms, and to procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin. In fever it should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.

Dose. ℥x to ℥xxx or more.

Incomp. Liquor ammonia; potassæ, carbonas potassæ; sodæ; metallic salts; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. Acetated Tincture

of Opium. (Opium pulv. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Vinegar f $\mathfrak{z}$ xij, Alcohol Oss. Mix the first two, add the alcohol, and macerate fourteen days.)

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}$ 10, equal to one gr. opium.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. Paregoric (Camphoræ $\mathfrak{D}$ ijss, Opii Duri cont., Acidi Benzoica, sing. grs. lxxij, Anisi Olei f $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Spir. Ten. Oij.)
T. Opii camphorata, f $\mathfrak{z}$ j contains nearly grs. ij of opium.

Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough; chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet rather than sleep is required.

Dose. f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij at bedtime, to children $\mathfrak{m}$ v to $\mathfrak{m}$ xx, in almond mixture.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. Tincture of Quassia. (Ligni Quassiæ $\mathfrak{z}$ j, Spir. Vin. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions; or taken diluted with water, in dyspepsia and other cases of debility.

Dose. f $\mathfrak{z}$ j to f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

TINCTURA RHEI. Tincture of Rhubarb. (Rhubarb powdered $\mathfrak{z}$ ijj, Cardamom Seeds bruised $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, Proof Spirit Oij.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes. (Rad. Rhei Palmati con. $\mathfrak{z}$ x, Aloes Soc. cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, Sem. Cardamomi cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., Alcoholis Diluti Oij.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian. (Rad. Rhei Palmati cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Gentianæ Luteæ cont. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss., Alcoholis Diluti Oij.) All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed.

Use. In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhœa, and the costiveness of old people, or of cold phlegmatic habits.

Dose. f ʒj to f ʒij, as a stomachic; f ʒiv to f ʒj, as a purgative.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna. (Rhei ʒj, Senna ʒij, Coriander, Fennel, āā ʒj, Red Saunders ʒij, Saffron, Liquorice, āā ʒss., Raisins $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate fourteen days.)

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. Tincture of Blood Root. (Sanguinariæ contusæ ʒij, Alcoholis diluti Oj. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Use. In the same cases as the powder.

Dose. From ℥x to f ʒss.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA. Camphorated Tincture of Soap. (Castile Soap ʒiv, Camphor ʒij, Oil Rosemary, f ʒss., Water f ʒiv, Alcohol Oij.)

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. Tincture of Squill. (Scillæ recent. exsiccatae ʒv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the bulb in substance.

Dose. ℥x to f ʒj in almond mixture or mucilage.

TINCTURA SENNÆ ET JALAPÆ. Tincture of Senna and Jalap. (Senna ʒiij, Jalap ʒj, Coriander, Caraway, āā ʒss., Cardamom ʒij, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate fourteen days.)

Dose. f ʒij to f ʒj.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. Tincture of Snake Root. (Serpentariæ cont. ʒiijss., Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic. stimulant, sudorific.

Use. United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headache.

Dose. f ʒss. to f ʒij.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. Tincture of Stramonium. (Stramonium Seed $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate fourteen days.)

Dose. $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ to $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{xx}$, gradually increased.

TINCTURA TOLUTANI. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (Balsami Toluiferæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{jss.}$, Alcoholis $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj.}$) Supposed to be expectorant.

Use. Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavor. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs devoid of inflammatory symptoms: $\mathfrak{R}$. Tincturæ Balsami Tolutani $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Mucilag. Gummi Acaciæ $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Aquæ Dest. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ivss.}$, Tinct. Camph. Comp. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$, Syr. Tolutan. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

Take two tablespoonfuls occasionally when the cough is troublesome.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ or more.

TINCTURA VALERIANA. Tincture of Valerian. (Valerianæ cont. $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

Compound Tincture of Valerian. (Valerianæ $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$, Spir. Ammonia Aromat. Oij.)

Use. The same as the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss.}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ in milk or some bland fluid.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. Tincture of Ginger. (Zingiberis concisi $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijss.}$, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.

Dose. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.

TORMENTILLA. Tormentil Root. (*Potentilla tormentilla.*)

Astringent.

Use. In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhœa.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj of the powder; or fʒij of the following decoction: *R.* Pulv. Tormentillæ ʒj, Aq. Puræ Oj, decoque ad fʒxij et cola.

TOXICODENDRON. Poison-oak. (*Rhus toxicodendron.*)

Stimulant and narcotic; an acrid narcotic poison.

Use. In paralytic affections and hepatic eruptions; but in the former its efficacy is doubtful; also in dropsy and phthisis.

Dose. Grs. ss. to grs. iv, twice or thrice a day.

TRAGACANTHA. Tragacanth. (*Astragalus verus.*)

Demulcent.

Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheathe the fauces and allay tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes, to suspend heavy, insoluble powders, and to impart consistency to troches.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj.

Incomp. Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri, precipitate its mucilage.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE. Red Clover.

Recommended in cancerous ulcers.

TRILLIUM PENDULUM. Bethroot.

Astringent, tonic, antiseptic.

Dose. ʒj of powdered root. ʒj to ʒiij fluid ext.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM. Fever Root.

Cathartic, emetic, and diuretic.

Use. In the commencement of fevers.

Dose. ʒj to ʒss. of the powder acts as a cathartic;

of the extract, grs. x to ʒj. It may be given with advantage, combined with calomel.

TROCHISCI ACACIÆ. Gum Troches. (Acaciæ ʒiv, Amyli ʒj, Sacch. Pur. lb. j. Make up the troches with rose-water.)

Demulcent.

Use. For allaying tickling cough.

Dose. Two or more, ad libitum.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ Lozenges of Chalk. (Cretæ Præpar. ʒiv, Acaciæ ʒj, Nuces Myrist. ʒj, Sacch. Pur. ʒvj. Rub them together, and form them into troches with water.)

Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia.

Dose. Two, three, or more occasionally.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII. Troches of Liquorice and Opium. (Take of Opium in powder ʒss., Liquorice in powder, Sugar in powder, Gum Arabic in powder, each ʒx, Oil of Anise ʒij. Mix the powders intimately; then add the oil of Anise, and with water form them into a mass, to be divided into lozenges, each weighing six grains.)

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. Troches of Ipecacuanha. (R. Of Ipecac. in powder ʒss., Sugar in powder ʒxiv, Arrowroot ʒiv, Mucil. of Tragacanth. q. s. Mix intimately, and make into troches of ten grains each.)

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. (Magnesia Lozenges. Carb. of Magnesia ʒvj, Pure Sugar, ʒiij, Nutmeg ʒj.)

Antacid.

Use. In cardialgia and atonic dyspepsia.

TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Troches of Peppermint. (Take of Oil of Peppermint fʒj, Sugar in powder, lbj, Mucil. Tragacanth. q. s. Rub the oil of peppermint with the sugar till they are

thoroughly mixed; then with the mucilage form them into a mass, to be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains.)

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ.

Morphia and Ipecacuanha Lozenges. (Mur. of Morphia $\mathfrak{3j}$, Ipecacuanaha in powder, $\mathfrak{3j}$, Tinct. Tolu $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zss}$., Pure Sugar, $\mathfrak{Zxxv}$. Make into lozenges weighing fifteen grains each.)

Use. A substitute for Dover's powder.

TUSSILAGO. Coltsfoot. (*T. farfara*.)

Demulcent, expectorant.

Use. In cough, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. $\mathfrak{3ss}$. to $\mathfrak{3j}$ in milk. It is more generally given in decoction, made with a handful of the leaves boiled in two pints of water to one pint; strained and sweetened with syrup; the dose, a tea-cupful occasionally.

ULMUS. The inner bark of elm. (*U. fulva*.)

Tonic, alterative, diuretic, demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In lepra and other cutaneous affections; diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the urinary organs. Externally as an emollient.

Dose. Of decoction $\mathfrak{3iv}$ to $\mathfrak{3vj}$.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII. Ointment of Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony. (Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis in pulv. tritæ $\mathfrak{3j}$, Adipis $\mathfrak{3iv}$. Mix.)

As a topical stimulant, to cause a pustular eruption on the skin, and produce counter-irritation.

Use. In internal inflammations and rheumatism of the joints.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. Ointment of Rose-Water. (Take Rose-Water, Oil of Almonds, each $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3ij}$, Spermaceti $\mathfrak{3ss}$., White Wax $\mathfrak{3j}$. Melt together by means of a water-bath, the oil, sperma-

ceti, and wax; then add the rose-water, and stir the mixture till cold.)

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Ointment of Cantharides. (Cantharidis pulveris subtil. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Cerati Resini $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$, Aquæ Destillata $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Boil the cantharides in the water to one-half, then mix the cerate in the strained fluid, and evaporate.)

Irritant.

Use. To keep open issues and blisters.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Ointment of Belladonna. (Ext. Bellad. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.)

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. Ointment of Creasote. (Creasoti $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$., Lard $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Rub and mix.)

Stimulant.

Use. As a counter-irritant, and as an application in porrigo scutulata.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. (R. Subacetatis Cupri $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Cerat. Simpl. $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$. Mix.)

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. Ointment of Galls. ($\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of powdered Galls with $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of Lard.)

Use. An application in piles.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Ointment of Mercury. (Hydrargyri lb.ij, Adipis Ovis Arietis $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Adipis $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxij}$.) $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ contain $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. Citrine Ointment. (Hydrargyri $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Acidi Nitrici, $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xj}$, Adipis $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ Olivæ Olei $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat and oil melted together.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. Red Precipitate Ointment. (Red Precipitate in very fine powder $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$, Simple Ointment $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Mix well.)

Use. In indolent ulcers, porrigo, chronic ophthalmia, &c.

UNGUENTUM IODINII. Ointment of Iodine. (Iodine grs. xx, Alcohol ℥xx, Lard ℥j. Rub the Iodine first with the Alcohol, then with the Lard.)

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM. Compound Ointment of Iodine. (Iodinii ℥ss., Potassii Iodidi ℥j, Spir. Rect. f℥j, Adipis ℥ij. Rub the iodide and iodine with the spirit, and then add the lard. Rub together into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrofulous tumors and bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. Ointment of Meze-reon. (Meze-reon sliced transversely ℥iv, Lard ℥xiv, White Wax, ℥ij. Moisten the Meze-reon with Alcohol, beat well in a mortar, digest with the lard in a salt-water bath twelve hours, strain, and let it cool slowly. Separate the medicated lard, and melt with the wax at a moderate heat.)

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar Ointment. (Tar, Suet, āā lbj. Melt and strain through linen.)

Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against lepra and other cutaneous, scabby, and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead. (Plumbi Carbonatis, in pulverem subtilissimum redacti ℥v, Unguenti Simplicis ℥v, Acet. Plumb. ℥ij, Ung. Simp. lbj. Mix. Make into an ointment.)

Use. In burns and irritable sores.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. Simple Ointment, (Olei Olivæ Europæ partes v, Ceræ Albæ partes ij.) Emollient.

Use. For softening the skin and healing chaps.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. Ointment of Stra-

monium. (℞. Fol. Stramonii [recent] lb.j, Adipis lb.iiij, Ceræ Flavæ lb.ss. Boil the Stramonium leaves in the lard till they become friable; then strain through linen. Lastly, add the wax, previously melted, and stir them until they are cold.)

UNGÜENTUM SULPHURIS. Sulphur Ointment. (Sulphuris ℥iiij, Adipis Præp. lb.ss., Bergami Olei ℥xx. Mix.)

Stimulant.

Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to, the following may be used: Potassæ Subcarb. ℥iv, Aquæ Rosæ ℥j, Hydrarg. Sulph. Rubri ℥j, Ol. Lavand. f℥ss., Sulph. Sublimati ℥xj, Adipis lbjss. Misc.

UNGÜENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (Sulphuris lb.ss., Veratri cont. ℥ij, Potassæ Nitratis ℥j, Saponis Mollis lb.ss., Adipis lb.jss., Bergami Olei ℥xxx. Mix.)

Use. The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGÜENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Iodide of Sulphur Ointment. (Iodide ℥ss., Lard ℥j.)

Use. In chronic cutaneous eruptions.

UNGÜENTUM VERATRI. Ointment of White Hellebore. (Veratri contriti ℥ij, Adipis ℥viiij, Limonis Olei ℥xx.)

Stimulant.

Use. In scabies and other cutaneous affections.

UNGÜENTUM ZINCI. Ointment of Oxide of Zinc. (Zinci Oxydi ℥j, Adipis ℥vj.)

Astringent, stimulant.

Use. In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVA PASSA. Raisins.

Laxative.

UVA URSI. Leaves of Bear's Whortleberry. Red-berried Trailing Whortleberry. (*Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*)

Tonic.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery ; leucorrhœa, and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints ; but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder. In Phthisis ?

Dose. Of the powder, grs. xv to ʒss.

Incomp. Salts of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver, salts of lead, infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

VALERIANA. Valerian Root. (*V. officinalis.*)

Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis.

Dose. Of the powder ʒj to ʒj three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.

Incomp. Salts of iron.

VERATRIA. Veratria. An alkali prepared from Sabadilla.

A powerful topical excitant.

Use. Externally applied as an ointment in neuralgia, and in gouty and rheumatic paralysis.

Dose. Not more than one-twelfth of a grain.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore Root.

Violently emetic ; purgative, even when applied externally to an issue ; errhine ; externally stimulant.

Use. It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than

other strong purges ; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see Ointment.

Dose. As an errhine, grs. iij or grs. iv, snuffed at bedtime.

VERATRUM VIRIDE. American Hellebore.

Slightly acrid, sedative, emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. It is an arterial sedative, in fevers, pneumonia, &c.

Dose. Of the tincture ℥ij to ℥v, repeated every hour or so, and watched till its effects appear on the pulse. The fluid extract is, perhaps, the preferable form.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. Mullein.

Demulcent, emollient, anodyne. An infusion used in mild catarrhs.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS. Vervain.

Formerly of repute in scrofula.

VIOLA. Violet. (*V. pedata.*)

Mucilaginous. Slightly laxative.

VINUM ALOES. Wine of Aloes. (Aloes in pulv. tritæ ℥ij, Canellæ cont. ℥iv, Vini Xerici Oij. Macerate fourteen days, shake often, and strain.)

Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.

Use. In cold, phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout, to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij to produce purging ; f℥j to f℥ij, as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (Antimonii Tart. ℥j, Vini Xerici ℥x. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the wine.) f℥j contains grs. ij of tartarized antimony.

Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.

Use. To produce vomiting in children ; in febrile

and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat, without heating; contraindicated in low fevers.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj, or a teaspoonful every five minutes, produces full vomiting; ℥x to fʒss. every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excites diaphoresis.

Incomp. Preparations of cinchona, and bitter astringent vegetables, &c. Vide Antimonii Potassio-Tartras.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS. Wine of Colchicum Root. (℞. Colchici Cormi ʒviij, Vini Xerici Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Diuretic, sedative, purgative.

Use. In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

Dose. From ℥xxx to fʒj, in any mild fluid.

VINUM ERGOTÆ. Wine of Ergot. (Ergot, bruised, ʒij, Sherry Wine Oj. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. In labor, fʒij to fʒiij.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. Wine of Ipecacuanha. (Ipecacuanhæ concisæ ʒijss., Vini Xerici Oij.)

Emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, dysentery, and hemorrhages.

Dose, for the former intention, fʒiv to fʒx in divided doses; for the latter, ℥x to ℥xxx in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.

VINUM OPII. Wine of Opium. (Extracti Opii ʒijss., Cinnam. Cort. cont., Caryophylli cont. sing. ʒijss., Vini Xerici Oij.)

Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. In the same cases in which tincture of opium is used; but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is therefore better

suited for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected.

Dose. ℥x to fʒj.

VINUM RHEI. Rhubarb Wine. (Rad. Rhei concisæ ʒij, Canellæ pulv. ʒj, Alcoholis Diluti ʒijss., Vini Albi Hispani ʒxvjss.)

Laxative, stimulant.

Use. In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

Dose. fʒiv to fʒss.

VINUM XERICUM. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

When good, and of a proper age, wine, in small quantities, is tonic, antispasmodic, and nutritive; when new, flatulent, and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and, instead of strengthening, produces debility.

Use. In the low and sinking stages of typhus fever, the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium; but it is hurtful if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In convalescence from all severe diseases it is a remedy on which much dependence used to be placed; much less used at present. Hock is the best wine for dyspeptics.

Dose. fʒij to Oij in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease and the previous habits of the patient.

WINTERA AROMATICA. Winter's Bark.

Carminative, tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

XANTHORRHIZA. Yellow Root. (*X. apiifolia.*)

Tonic.

Use. In all cases where a pure tonic is indicated. Its properties are analogous to those of columbo and quassia.

XANTHOXYLUM. Prickly Ash. (*X. fraxineum.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, resembling mezereon and guaiac.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and as a topical remedy for toothache.

Dose. Of the powder from grs. x to $\mathfrak{zss.}$; of the infusion, from $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}j}$ to $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}iij}$, three or four times in twenty-four hours; or of the decoction, made by boiling $\mathfrak{zj}$ of the bark in Oij of water for fifteen minutes, $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}iv}$ to $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}viij}$ every three or four hours.

ZINCI ACETAS.

Use. As an astringent collyrium, and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. j to ij to $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}j}$ water.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS. Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc.

Use. Same as Calamine.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Zinc.

Use. As an alterative and antispasmodic in scrofula, epilepsy, &c. As an escharotic in scirrhus tumors, &c.

Dose. 4 to 8 drops of ethereal tincture ($\mathfrak{zss.}$ to $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}iij}$).

ZINCI IODIDUM. Iodide of Zinc.

A solution of 10 to 30 grs. to $\mathfrak{f\mathfrak{z}j}$ of water has been applied with advantage to enlarged tonsils.

ZINCI OXYDUM. Oxide of Zinc.

Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections. For its external use, see Ung. Zinci.

Dose. Gr. j to vj twice a day.

ZINCI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Zinc.

Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

Use. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm; and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic, it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharge.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss., to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j to grs. ij, twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, sesquicarb. ammonia, hydrosulphurets, lime-water, astringent vegetable infusions, milk.

ZINGIBER. Ginger Root. (*Z. officinale.*)

Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.

Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj; an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.

VII.

PHARMACEUTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF
THE MATERIA MEDICA.

I.—INORGANIC PRODUCTS.

MINERAL ACIDS—TONICS AND ASTRINGENTS.

Acidum Carbonicum (see **Aq. Medicata**).

“ Muriaticum, HCl, + water. Dose $\text{m} \times 3$ to 5.

“ dilutum. 1 pt. to 3 of water.
Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ 15 to 40.

“ Nitricum. $\text{HO}, \text{NO}_5 + 3\text{HO}$. Dose $\text{m} \times 1$ to 4.

“ Nitroso-nitricum. $\text{HO}, \text{NO}_5 + \text{NO}_4$. Dose
 ℞ 1 to 4.

“ Nitricum dilutum. 1 to 6 pts. water. Dose
 m 15 to 40.

“ Nitro-muriaticum. 1 pt. Nit. 2 Mur. Acid.
Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ 3 to 5.

“ Sulphuricum. HO, SO_3 . Dose $\text{m}\ddot{\text{x}}$ 1 to 2.

dilutum. 1 pt. to 13 water.
Dose $\mathfrak{m}\bar{x}$ 15 to 40.

“ Aromaticum—Alcoholic and Aromatic. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ 15 to 30.

“ Phosphoricum (glacial), HO, PO_5 . Solid.

“ dilutum. 1 pt. to 10 water.
Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ 15 to 40.

THE ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.

Group 1.

Potash. From lye of wood ashes.

Potassæ Carbonas Impurus. (Pearlash.)

Salæratuſ. $2\text{KO}, 3\text{CO}_2$.

Potassæ Carbonas. $\text{KO}, \text{CO}_2, 3\text{HO}$.

Liquor Potassæ Carbonas. $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{xij}$ to $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{xij}$ water. Antilithic antacid. Dose $\text{℥}\text{j}$ 10 to $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{j}$.

Potassæ Bicarbonas. $\text{KO}, 2\text{CO}_2, \text{HO}$.

Liquor Potassæ. Boiling Carb. with Hydrate of Lime. Antacid. Dose $\text{℥}\text{j}$ 5 to $\text{f}\text{℥}\text{ss}$.

Potassa. KO, HO . Caustic Potash. Escharotic.

“ cum Calce. Milder escharotic.

Potassæ Acetas. KO, Ac . Diuretic, Grs. 10 to $\text{℥}\text{ij}$.

“ Citras. KO, Ci . Refrigerant, diaphoretic. Dose $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to $\text{℥}\text{ss}$.

“ Chloras. KO, ClO_5 . Refrigerant, diuretic. Dose grs. 10 to $\text{℥}\text{ss}$.

Group 2.

Sodii Chloridum, NaCl . (Common Salt.)

Sodæ Sulphas. $\text{NaO}, \text{SO}_3 + 10\text{HO}$. Cathartic. Dose $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ to $\text{℥}\text{j}$.

“ Carbonas. $\text{NaO}, \text{CO}_2 + 10\text{HO}$. (Sal. Soda.)

“ Carbonas Exsiccatus. NaO, CO_2 . Antacid. Dose grs. 5 to 15.

“ Bicarbonas. $\text{NaO}, 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{HO}$. Antacid. Dose $\text{℥}\text{j}$ to $\text{℥}\text{j}$.

“ Phosphas. $2\text{NaO}, \text{HO}, \text{PO}_5 + 24\text{HO}$. Cathartic, diuretic. Dose $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ to $\text{℥}\text{j}$.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatae. Labarraque's Disinfectant.

Sodæ Acetas. $\text{NaO}, \text{Ac} + 6\text{HO}$. Used in preparing Acetic Acid.

“ Valerianas. NaO, Va . For preparing other valerianates.

Group 3.

Crude Argols or Tartar. From wine casks.

Potassæ Bitartras. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{KO}, \text{HO}, \text{T} \text{ (cream of tartar).} \\ \text{Purified by recrystallization.} \\ \text{Dose } \text{℥}\text{ss} \text{ to } \text{℥}\text{j}. \end{array} \right.$

Calcis Phosphas. $3\text{CaO}, \text{PO}_5$. Antiscrofulitic. Dose grs. 10 to ʒss .

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Comp. Syrup of the phosphates. Dose a teaspoonful.

2. *Magnesia.*

Magnesiæ Sulphas. $\text{MgO}, \text{SO}_3 + 7\text{HO}$. Cathartic. Dose ʒss . to ʒj .

“ Carbonas. $4\text{MgO}, \text{CO}_2, \text{HO}, \text{MgO}, 2\text{HO}$. Antacid. Dose ʒj to ʒj .

“ Bicarbonas. (Soluble Magnesia.)

Magnesiā. MgO . By calcining the Carb. Cathartic. Dose ʒj .

Liquor Magnes. Citratis. Dose ʒj of salt in fʒxij bottle.

3. *Baryta.*

Liquor Barii Chloridi. ʒj to fʒviiij water. Deobstruent. Dose gtt. 5.

4. *Alumina.*

Alumen. $\text{KO}, \text{SO}_3, + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SO}_3 + 24\text{HO}$. Astringent, &c.

“ Exsiccatum. (Burnt Alum.) Used externally.

NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS.

1. *Iodine.*

Iodinium. I. Alterative.

Potassii Iodidum. KI. Alterative. Dose grs. 2 to 5.

Tinct. Iodinii. ʒss . to fʒj Alcohol. Used externally.

“ “ Comp. I, grs. 15. KI. ʒss . to fʒj .
Dose mʒ15 to 30.

Liquor “ I, grs. $22\frac{1}{2}$. KI gr. 45 to fʒj . Lugol's Solution. Dose mʒ10 to 20.

2. *Bromine.*

Brominum. Br. Obtained from *bitternat* at Salt Works.
 Potassii Bromidum. Alterative. Dose grs. 5 to 10.
 Liquor Ferri Bromidi. Solution in excess. Alterative. Dose $\mathfrak{v}$ 5 to 10.

3. *Sulphur.*

Sulphur. S. sublimed. Alterative, laxative. Dose grs. 10 to $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
 “ præcipitatum. Alterative, laxative. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to $\mathfrak{z}$ iiij.
 Sulphuris Iodidum. IS_2 . In ointment.

METALLIC ELEMENTS.

1. *Iron.* (Ferrum.)

Ferri Pulvis. Fe. (Quevenne's Iron by Hydrogen.)
 Dose gr. j to iij.
 “ Sulphas. $\text{FeO}, \text{SO}_3 + 7\text{HO}$. Hæmatic, astringent,
 Dose grs. 3 to 5.
 “ Subcarbonas. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 2\text{HO} + \text{FeO}, \text{CO}_2$. Dose
 grs. 5 to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
 “ Phosphas. In Amennorrhœa, &c. Dose grs.
 5 to 10.
 Tinct. Ferri Chloridi. 32 grs. Fe_2Cl_3 in $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ j alcohol.
 Astringent. Dose $\mathfrak{v}$ 10 to 30.
 Ferrum Ammoniatum. Deobstruent. Dose grs. 4 to 10.
 Liquor Ferri per Sulphatis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SO}_3 + \text{Aq}$.
 Ferri Oxidum Hydratum. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{HO}$. By adding
 Ammonia to the above.
 “ Citras. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{Ci}$. Dose grs. 3 to 5.
 “ et Quiniæ Citras. Dose grs. 2 to 5.
 “ Lactas. $\text{FeO}, \text{L}, 3\text{HO}$. In Chlorosis. Dose grs.
 j to iij.
 “ et Potassæ Tartras. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{KO}, \text{T}$. Dose grs.
 10 to 20.

Ferri Ferrocyanuretum. $3\text{Cfy}, 4\text{Fe}$. Sedative, tonic.
Dose grs. 5 to 15.

Liquor Ferri Nitratis. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{NO}_5 + \text{Aq}$. Astringent.
Dose $\text{m}\bar{x}$ 5 to 15.

Ferri Iodidum. FeI . Decomposes. Dose grs. j. to ij.
Liquor Ferri Iodidum. FeI . Grs. vij to 3j Syrup.
Dose $\text{m}\bar{x}$ 20 to 40.

Ferri Bromidum. FeBr . Tonic, alterative. Dose
grs. 2 to 5.

“ Valerianas. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, 3\bar{\text{V}}\text{a}$. In Hysteria, &c.
Dose gr. j.

2. Manganese.

Manganesiæ Sulphas. $\text{MnO}, \text{SO}_3, 7\text{HO}$. Tonic, cath.
Dose grs. 5 to 3ij .

“ Carbonas. $2\text{MnO}, \text{CO}_2 + \text{HO}$. Dose grs. 5.
Syrupus Manganesii Iodidi. 3j Mn I to f 3j . Dose
 $\text{m}\bar{x}$ 10.

3 Copper.

Cupri Sulphas. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_3 + 5\text{HO}$. Tonic, astringent,
&c. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5.

Cuprum Ammoniatum. $\text{CuO}, \text{SO}_3 + 2\text{NH}_3\text{HO}$. An-
tispasm. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cupri Subacetat. $2\text{CuO}, \bar{\text{A}}\text{c} + 6\text{HO}$. Escharotic.

4. Zinc.

Calamina Preparata. (Carbonate.) ZnO, CO_2 .

Zinci Sulphas. $\text{ZnO}, \text{SO}_3 + 7\text{HO}$. Tonic, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to ij;
Emetic 10 grs.

“ Carbonas Præcipitatus. Used in Cerate.

“ Oxidum. ZnO . Tonic, astringent, desiccant.

“ Acetas. $\text{ZnO}, \bar{\text{A}}\text{c}$. Astringent; used in Col-
lyria and Injection.

“ Chloridum. ZnCl . Escharotic, antiseptic.

“ Cyanuretum. ZnCy . In Epilepsy, Chorea,
&c. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.

“ Valerianas. $\text{ZnO}, \bar{\text{V}}\text{a}$. In nervous affections.
Dose grs. j to ij.

5. *Lead.*

Plumbi Oxidum Semivitreum. PbO . Litharge.

“ Acetas. $\text{PbO}, \bar{\text{A}}\text{c}, 3\text{HO}$. Sedative, astringent. Dose grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ to iij.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. (Goulard's Extract.)

Plumbi Carbonas. PbO, CO_2 . Used externally.

“ Nitras. PbO, NO_5 . Disinfectant.

“ Iodidum. PbI . In resolvent ointment.

6. *Silver.*

Argenti Nitras. AgO, NO_5 . (Crystals.) Alterative.
Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j.

“ Nitras fusus (sticks). Lunar Caustic.

“ Oxidum. AgO ; a substitute for the Nitrate.
Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to ij.

7. *Bismuth.*

Bismuthi Subnitras. $\text{BiO}_3, \text{NO}_5$. Tonic, antispasm.

8. *Antimony.*

Antimonii Sulphuretum. SbS_3 . Horse medicine.

“ Sulphuretum Præcipitatum. $\text{SbO}_3 + 5\text{Sb},$
 $\text{S}_3 + 16\text{HO}$. Alterative. Dose gr. j to iij.

“ et Potassæ Tartras. $\text{SbO}_3, \text{KOT}, + 3\text{HO}$.
Emetic, grs. ij. Diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. Sedative, $\frac{1}{6}$ to j gr.

Vinum Antimonii. Grs. ij to f $\bar{\text{z}}$ j white wine. Dose gtt. x to f $\bar{\text{z}}$ j.

Pulvis Antimonialis. (James's powder.) Alterative, diaphoretic. Dose gr. iij to x.

9. *Arsenic.*

Acidum Arseniosum. AsO_3 . (White Arsenic.)

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. $\text{AsO}_3, \text{KO}, \text{CO}_2$, 64 grs. each to Oj—grs. iv AsO_3 to f $\bar{\text{z}}$ j. (Fowler's Solution.) Dose ʒ 3 to 15.

Arsenici Iodidum. AsI_3 .

Liquor Hydrargyri et Arsenici Iodidum. $\text{AsI}_3 + \text{HgI}$, each, 70 grs. to Oj. (Donovan's Solution.) Dose $\text{m} \times 5$ to 20.

10. Mercury.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. HgCl . Alterative. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

" Chloridum Mite. Hg_2Cl . Cathartic and alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ to 20 grains.

" Sulphas Flavus. $3\text{HgO}, 2\text{SO}_3$. Emetic. Dose 3 grs.

" Iodidum Rubrum HgI . Alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

" Iodidum. Hg_2I . Viride. Alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.

" Sulphuretum Rubrum. HgS . Alterative, fumigations.

" Sulphuretum Nigrum. Hg_2S . Mild alterative. Dose grs. 5 to 3j.

" Oxidum Rubrum. HgO . Stimulant, external.

" Oxidum Nigrum. Hg_2O . Alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grs.

" Cyanuretum. HgCy . Alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}, \text{NH}_2$. External.

" cum Creta. $3\text{Hg} + 5, \text{CaO}, \text{CO}_2$. Antacid alterative. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.

II. ORGANIC PRODUCTS.

LIGNIN AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

Lignin or Cellulose. $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{20}$. (*Gossypium*, cotton.)

Collodium. Ethereal Solution of prepared cotton—Artificial cuticle.

Carbo Ligni (Carbo animalis similar). Charcoal.

Dose 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls.

Acidum Aceticum. (Dilutum in 1 pt. to 7 of water.)

Spiritus Pyroxylicus. $C_2H_4O_2$. (Wood Naphtha)

Sedative. Dose 10 to 40 drops.

Creasotum. $C_{14}H_8O_2$. Internally to check nausea.

Dose gtt. j.

FARINACEOUS, MUCILAGINOUS, AND SACCHARINE MEDICINES.

1. *Fecula*.—Amylum (starch), Canna (tous le mois), Maranta (arrowroot), Sago, Florida arrowroot, Tapioca.
2. *Gums*.—Acacia, Mezquite gum, Salep, Tragacantha.
3. *Sugars*.—Saccharum, Saccharum candium (rock candy), Lactin (sugar of milk), Treacle (molasses), Mel (honey), Manna, Extractum glycyrrhizæ (liquorice).

PROTEIN AND SIMILAR PRINCIPLES.

Fel Bovinum. (Inspissated ox-gall.) Laxative. Dose grs. 5 to 10.

Ichthyocolla (Gelatin)—as dietetic and in plaster.

ALCOHOL AND ETHERS.

Alcohol. C_4H_5O, HO . The standard has sp. gravity .835. Of this, brandy has 55 per cent., Irish Whiskey 52, Rum has 53, Gin 51, strong Port Wine 25, weak Port 19, Currant Wine 20, Madeira 24, Sherry 19, Claret 12 to 17, Hock 12, Champagne 12, Cider 5 to 9, Ale 6 to 8, Porter 4 to 6 per cent.

Æther. C_4H_5O . Best Anæsthetic 1 pt. Ether, 2 of Chloroform.

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus. (Hoffman's Anodyne.) Dose gtt. 20 to fʒj.

- Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici. Refrigerant, diaphoretic.
 Dose gtt. 10 to fʒij.
 Chloroformum. C_2HCl_3 . Anæsthetic, anodyne, &c.
 Dose gtt. 20 to 60.

FIXED OILS AND FATS.

- Glycerin. $C_6H_7O_5 + HO$ (sweet principle). Lubricant, miscible with water, &c.
List.—Adeps (lard), Oleum Adipis and Stearin (from lard), Sevum (mutton suet), Ol. Amygdalæ, Ol. Macidis (from fruit of myristica moschata), Ol. Cacao, Ol. Olivæ, Ol. Papaveris, Ol. Sesami (benne oil), Oil Lini (flaxseed), Ol. Bubulum, Ol. Morrhue (cod-liver), Ol. Cetacei, Ol. Ricini (castor oil), Ol. Tiglii (croton), Ol. Palmæ.

VOLATILE OR ESSENTIAL OILS.

- Carbo-Hydrogen essential oils* are the oils of Turpentine, Savine, Juniper, Cardamoms, Lemon, Cedrat, Neroli, Bergamot, Orange, Cubebs, Copaibæ, Pepper, Ginger, Amber, Cloves, and Valerian.
Oxygenated oils (most soluble), are oils of Anise, Absinthium, bitter Almonds, Asarum, Achillea, Buchu, Cajeput, Canella, Carraway, Catnip, Cascarilla, Cloves (heavy), Chenopodium, Carrot seed, Cassia, Cinnamon, Chamomile, Coriander, Cumin, Dill, Erigeron, Filix mas, Fennel seed, Gaultheria, He-deoma, Hops, Lavender, Marrubium, Matico, Matricaria, Melissa, Mint (pepper and spear), Monarda, Nutmeg, Origanum, Pimenta, Pulegium, Rose (attar), Rosemary, Rue, Salvia, Sambucus, Sassafras, Serpentaria, Tanacetum, and Valerian (heavy).
Sulphuretted oils are oils of Mustard, Horseradish, Garlic or Onion, and Assæfœtida.
Camphors have a close relation to essential oils; many of which deposit them.

RESINS.

1. *Resins proper*.—Resina, Mastich, Copal, Elemi, Sandarac, Pix Canadensis, Pix Burgundica, Guaiaci resina, Succinum, Copaivic acid.
2. *Oleo resins*. Terebinthina (white turpentine), Terebinthina Canadensis (balsam of fir), Terebinthina Veneta (Venice turpentine), Copaiba.
3. *Gum-resins*.—Ammoniacum (stimulant, expectorant), Assafoetida (antispasmodic), Galbanum (stimulant, antispasmodic), Sagapenum (stimulant like assafoetida), Gambogia (acid cathartic), Scammonium (cathartic), Olibanum (frankincense), Myrrha (emmenagogue and astringent).
4. *Balsams*.—Benzoinum, Balsamum Peruvianum (stimulant, expectorant), Balsamum Tolutanum (stimulant, expectorant), Styrax (stimulant and expectorant).
5. *Other articles containing resins or resinoid active principles*.—Calamus, Cimicifuga, Colocynthis (colocynthin), Extract Cannabis (cannabin), Guaiaci lignin, Helleborus (Helleborin), Jalapa (jalapin), Mezereum, Podophyllum (podophyllin), Pyrethrum (pyrethrin), Zingiberis, and drugs containing essential oils. (*See Resinoid Extracts.*)

NEUTRAL ORGANIC PRINCIPLES.

Names of alkaline principles terminate in *ia*, neutral or subacid principles in *in* or *ine*.

1. *Extractive matters, soluble in water*.—Aurantin (from cortex aurantii and limonis)—Bitter extractive of Anthemis, of Canella, of Chimaphila, of Coptis, of Cornus Florida, of Eupatorium, of Gentiana, of Marrubium, of Serpentaria, and acid extractive of Scillæ—Cathartin (in senna, cassia, and rhamni bacca), Ergotin (extractive of ergot), Extractive of Juglans (cathartis), Ilicin (in ilex, used as substitute for quiniæ).

2. *Neutral crystalline principles*.—Absinthin (from absinthium), Aloin (from aloe), Amygdalin (from amygdala amara), Asparagin and Althein (from asparagus, althæa, glycyrrhizæ, and symphytum), Apocynin (from apocynum cannabinum, emetic and cathartic), Asclepione (from asclepias syriaca, narcotic), Caffein (from coffee, isomeric with thein), Cantharidin (from cantharis), Cascarillin (from cascarilla), Cetrarin (from cetraria), Colombin (from colomaba), Cubebin (from cubeba), Cusparin (from angustura), Daphnin from (mezereum), Digitalin (from digitalis, a violent poison; dose, one-thirtieth of a grain), Elaterin (from elaterium, powerful cathartic; dose, one-tenth grain), Esculin (from æsculus), Helleborin (from helleboris), Hesperidin (from cortex limonis, &c.), Hydrastin (from hydrastis—see page 96). Limonin (from seeds of lemon), Liriodendrin (from liriodendron), Maticin (from matico), Meconin, Narcein and Narcotin (from opium), Phloridzin (from apple, cherry and plum trees), Picrotoxin (from cocculus indicus,) Piperin (from piper nigrum and longum), Quassin (from quassia and simaruba), Salicin (from salix, &c.), Santonin (from semen santonica—a popular anthelmintic—dose 1 to 4 grs.), Saponin (from saponaria), Sarsaparillin (from sarsaparilla), Scillitin (from scilla), Scoparin (from scoparius), Senegin (from senega), Taraxacin (from taraxacum), Thein (from tea—see Caffein), Theobromin (from theobroma cacao), Xanthoxylin (from xanthoxylum).
3. *Coloring principles* —Indigotin (from indigo), Orcine (from litmus), Chlorophylle (from leaves), Carthamus (red and yellow), Carmine (from coccus), Polycroite (from crocus—yellow), Curcumin (from curcuma—yellow), Hæmatin (from hæmatoxylon), Quercitron (quercitron—yellow), Santalin (from

santalum), Rubian, Alizarin and Purpurin (from rubia), Anchusin (from anchusa—red, green), Rhabbarbaric acid (from rheum—yellow, red, with alkali), Sanguinarina (from sanguinaria), Hydrastine (from hydrastis—yellow).

VEGETABLE ACIDS.

1. *Fruit acids*.—Citric (in lemon, &c.), Tartaric (in grapes, used in effervescing drinks), Malic (in apples, &c.), Oxalic (in rhubarb, sorrel, &c.), Pectic.
2. *Astringent and allied acids*.—Tannic (styptic, dose 2 to 10 grs.), Gallic (astringent, dose 5 to 20 grs.), Ellagic, Catechu-tannic (in kino, catechu, &c.), Cincho-tannic (in cinchona bark), Cephælic (in ipecac.)
3. *Balsamic, having relation to essential oils*.—Benzoic, Cinnamic, Valerianic and Hydrocyanic (sedative). Dose of officinal dilute acid $\mathfrak{v}$ ii to $\mathfrak{v}$.
4. *Combined with alkaloids in plants*.—Meconic (with morphia, &c., in opium), Kinic (with quinia, &c., in cinchonas), Aconitic (with aconitia, &c., in aconite), Strychnic or Igasuric (with strychnia and brucia in nux vomica), Veratric (with veratria in cevadilla seed), Calumbic (with bebeerina, in columbo), Cevadic (with colchicia, in colchicum), Coccalinic (with menispermia, in coccus indicus).

VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS.

Aconitia ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of ointment in neuralgia), Delphinia, Berberina, Cissampelina, Menispermia. The opium alkaloids are Morphia, Narcotin, Codeia, Paramorphia or Thebaina and Papaverina. Dose of morphia salts $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.—Sanguinarina, Conia. The Cinchona alkaloids are Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia (Quinoidine or Chinoidine is precipitated extract), (Quinæ Sulphas is the well-known antiperiodic—the

sulphates of the other alkaloids have been used as substitutes), Emetia or Emetina (active principle of ipecac), Arnicina, Lobelina, Strychnia (tonic excito-motor, dose $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.), Brucia (like strychnia, from nux vomica, &c., less powerful), Atropia (used in solution for dilating the pupil of the eye), Daturia, Hyoscyamia, Solania, Nicotia or Nicotina (active principle of tobacco), Bebeerina (the sulphate is tonic and antiperiodic, dose 3 to 10 grs.), Veratria (used in neuralgia and gout, dose $\frac{1}{12}$ gr., or externally in ointment, ℥j to ℥j), Colchicia.

III. PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

MEDICATED WATERS.

1st Class.—*By trituration with an insoluble substance, and subsequent filtration.*

Aqua Camphora. Camphor ℥j. Carb. Magnes. ℥ij to Oj. Dose f℥ss.

“ Amygdalæ Amaræ. Oil ℥xvj, Carb. Magnes. ℥j to Oij. Dose f℥j.

“ Cinnamomi. Oil ℥xvj. Carb. Magnes. ℥j to Oj. Dose f℥ij.

“ Fœniculi. Oil ℥xvj. Carb. Magnes. ℥j to Oj. Dose f℥ij.

“ Menthæ Pip. Oil ℥xvj. Carb. Magnes. ℥j to Oj. Dose f℥ij.

“ Menthæ Virid. Oil ℥xvj. Carb. Magnes. ℥j to Oj. Dose f℥ij.

2d Class.—*By distillation.*

Aq. Rosa. Rose petals ℥j to Oj.

3d Class.—*By charging water with gas.*

Aq. Acidi Carbonici, 5 parts CO₂ to 1 of water.

INFUSIONS.

1st Class.—*With maceration, by boiling water.*

Group 1.— $\bar{3}j$ to Oj.

- Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ. Tonic.
 “ Cinchonæ Rubræ. Tonic.
 “ Cascarillæ. Stimulant tonic.
 “ Eupatorii. Tonic—a diaphoretic, and emetic when hot.
 “ Krameriæ. Astringent.
 “ Sarsaparilla. Alterative, diaphoretic.
 “ Ulmi. Demulcent.
 “ Buchu. Demulcent, diuretic.
 “ Armoraciæ (with mustard-seed $\bar{3}j$). Stimulant, diuretic.
 “ Senna (+Coriander $\bar{3}j$). Cathartic.

Group 2.— $\bar{3}ss.$ to Oj.

- “ Angusturæ. Stimulant, tonic.
 “ Anthemidis. Tonic, emetic when hot.
 “ Colombæ. Tonic.
 “ Serpentariæ. Tonic.
 “ Valerianæ. Stimulant, antispasmodic.
 “ Capsici. Arterial stimulant. Dose $f\bar{3}ss.$
 “ Zingiberis. Carminative.
 “ Humuli. Tonic, mild narcotic.
 “ Spigeliæ. Anthelmintic.
 “ Catechu Comp. (+Cinnamon $\bar{3}j$). Astringent.
 “ Lini Comp. (+Liquorice Root $\bar{3}ij$). Demulcent.

Group 3.—Proportions varied.

- “ Caryophylli $\bar{3}ij$ to Oj. Stimulant.
 “ Rhei $\bar{3}ij$ to Oj. Cathartic.
 “ Tabaci $\bar{3}j$ to Oj. Sedative injection in hernia.

- Infusum Digitalis ℥j to Oss. + Tinct. Cinnam. f℥j.
Narcotic. Dose f℥ij.
“ Rosæ Comp. ℥ss. to Oijss. + Sugar, diluted
Sulphuric Acid, Water. Adjuvant to as-
tringent gargles.
“ Taraxaci ℥ij to Oj. Diuretic.

*2d Class.—With cold water, by maceration or displace-
ment.*

- Infusum Cinchona Comp. ℥j to Oj. + Arom. Sulph.
Acid f℥j. Tonic.
“ Pruni Virginianæ ℥ss. to Oj. Sedative, tonic.
“ Quassia ℥ij to Oj. Tonic.
“ Gentianæ Comp. ℥ss. to Oj. + Bitter Orange-
peel, Coriander, Dil. Alcohol, Water.
Tonic.
“ Sassafras Medullæ ℥j to Oj. Demulcent.

TINCTURES.

1st Class.—Made with diluted alcohol.

Group 1.—℥ij to Oj Alcohol Dil.

- Tinct. Aconite fol. Nervous sedative. Dose 20 to 30
drops.
“ Belladonna. Narcotic. Dose 20 to 30 drops.
“ Stramonii. Narcotic. Dose 20 to 30 drops.
“ Conii (or cicutæ). Alterative narcotic. Dose
30 to 60 drops.
“ Hyoseyami. Narcotic. Dose 30 to 60 drops.
“ Digitalis. Diuretic narcotic. Dose 10 drops.
“ Lobelia. Emetic, narcotic. Dose f℥ss. to f℥j;
emetic f℥ss.
“ Sanguinariæ. Emetic, stimulant. Dose f℥ss.
“ Scillæ. Emetic, diuretic expectorant. Dose
10 to 30 drops.

Tinct. Colchici Sem. Diuretic, &c. Dose 10 drops to fʒj.

Group 2.—Proportions varying. Incompatible with Iron Salts.

Tinct. Gallæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒij. Astringent.

“ Catechu ʒiss. to Oj, with ʒj Cinn. Dose fʒij. Astringent.

“ Kino ʒjss. to Oj. Dose fʒj. Astringent.

“ Krameriæ ʒiij to Oj. Dose fʒj.

“ Cinchonæ. Yellow Bark ʒiij to Oj. Dose fʒss. Tonic.

“ Comp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Red Bark,} \\ \text{Orange-peel,} \\ \text{Serpentaria,} \\ \text{Saffron,} \\ \text{Saunders.} \end{array} \right\}$ Dose fʒss. Tonic, aromatic.

“ Colombæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒss. Tonic, aromatic.

“ Gentianæ Comp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gentian,} \\ \text{Orange-peel,} \\ \text{Cardamom.} \end{array} \right\}$ Dose fʒss. Tonic, aromatic.

“ Quassia ʒj to Oj. Dose fʒij. Tonic, aromatic.

“ Humuli ʒijss. to Oj. Dose fʒij. Tonic, sedative.

Group 3.—Proportions varying.

“ Valerianæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒij. Tonic, antispasmodic.

“ Serpentariæ ʒiss. to Oj. Dose fʒij. Tonic, stimulant.

“ Cubebæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒij. Stimulant.

“ Cantharidis ʒss. to Oj. Dose gtt. 20. Stimulant.

“ Capsici ʒss. to Oj. Dose fʒj. Stimulant.

“ Cinnamomi ʒiss. to Oj. Dose fʒss. Carminative.

“ Cardamomi ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒj. Carminative.

Tinct. Cinnam. Comp.	{ Cinnamon, Cardamom, Ginger. }	Dose f℥ss. Carmina- tive.
" Cardam. Comp.	{ Cardamom, Cinnamon, Carraway, Raisins, Cochineal. }	Dose f℥ss. Carmina- tive.

Group 4.—Proportions varying.

" Hellebori	℥ij to Oj.	Dose f℥j.	Emmenagogue cathartic.
" Jalapæ	℥iij to Oj.	Dose f℥j.	Cathartic.
" Rhei	℥iss. to Oj. + Cardamom	℥ij.	Dose f℥ss. Tonic, cathartic.
" Rhei et Aloes.	{ Rhubarb, Aloes, Cardamom. }	Dose f℥ss.	Ca- thartic.
" Rhei et Gentianæ	{ Rhubarb, Gentian. }	Dose f℥ss.	Lax- ative, tonic.
" Rhei et Sennæ.	{ Rhubarb, Senna, Coriander, Fennel, Saunders, Saffron, Liquorice, Raisins. }	Dose f℥ss.	Laxative, tonic.
" Sennæ et Jalapa.	{ Senna, Jalap, Coriander, Cardamom, Carraway, Sugar. }	Dose f℥ss.	Carminative, Laxative.

2d Class.—*Made with Official Alcohol, specific gravity .835.*

Group 1.—Saturated Tinctures.

- Tinct. Aconiti Rad. $\mathfrak{Z}$ vj to Oj. Dose gtt. 5 to 10.
Nervous sedative.
“ Nucis Vomicae $\mathfrak{Z}$ iv to Oj. Dose gtt. 5 to 15.
Nervous stimulant.
“ Zingiberis $\mathfrak{Z}$ iv to Oj. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Carminative.

Group 2.—Resinous Tinctures.

- “ Myrrhæ $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Ojss. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Astringent,
emmenagogue.
“ Aloes et Myrrhæ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aloes } \mathfrak{Z}$ jss., \\ \text{Saffron } \mathfrak{Z}ss., \\ \text{Tinct. Myrrh Oj.} \end{array} \right\} Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
Laxative,
emmen.
“ Guaiaci $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Oj. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Alterative,
diaphoretic.
“ Assafœtida $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Oj. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Antispas-
modic.
“ Castorei $\mathfrak{Z}$ j to Oj. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Antispasmodic.
“ Lupulinæ $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Oj. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Tonic, nar-
cotic.
“ Tolutani $\mathfrak{Z}$ jss. to Oj. Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. Stimulant,
expectorant.
“ Benzoini Comp. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Benzoin,} \\ \text{Storax,} \\ \text{Bals. Tolu,} \\ \text{Aloes.} \end{array} \right\}$ Dose f $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.
“Turlington's
Balsam.”

Group 3.—Simple Solutions in Alcohol.

- “ Camphoræ $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Oj. Dose gtt. 20. Stimu-
lant.
“ Ol. Menth. Pip. f $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Oj. Dose gtt. 20. Car-
minative.
“ Ol. Menth. Sativæ f $\mathfrak{Z}$ ij to Oj. Dose gtt. 30.
Carminative.

Tinct. Iodinii ℥j. Dose gtt. 15. Alterative.

“ Iodinii Comp. { Iodine ℥ss.
Iodine Potass. ℥j. } Dose gtt.
15. Al-
terative.

“ Saponis Camphorata. { Soap,
Camphor, } Use ex-
tern- ally.

3d Class.—Made with Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.

Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata ℥iv to Ojss. Dose f℥j.
Stimulant, diaphoretic.

“ Valerianæ Ammoniata ℥ij to Oj. Dose f℥j.
Antispasmodic.

MEDICATED WINES.

White or Sherry Wines used in making them.

Vinum Aloes ℥j + Cardamom. { to Oj. Dose f℥j to
Ginger āā ℥j. } f℥ij. Carminative,
aperient.

“ Rhei ℥iij + Canella ℥j, { to Oj. Dose f℥j to
Diluted Alcohol f℥ij. } f℥ij. Carminative,
aperient.

“ Colchici Rad. ℥vj to Oj. Dose gtt. 10 to f℥j.
Diuretic, nervous sedative.

“ Colchici Sem. ℥ij to Oj. Dose f℥j to f℥ij.
Diuretic and nervous sedative.

“ Ergotæ ℥ij to Oj. Dose f℥j. Excito-motor
stimulant.

“ Ipecacuanhæ ℥j to Oj. Dose f℥j to f℥ss.
Expectorant.

“ Tabaci ℥j to Oj. Dose gtt. 20. Diuretic.

“ Veratri Albi ℥iv to Oj.

“ Antimonii, 2 grains Tartar Emetic to f℥j.
Dose f℥j to f℥ss. Expectorant, emetic.

VINEGARS.

With 1 part Acetic Acid to 7 of water.

Acetum Colchici ℥j to Oj, Alcohol f℥ss. Dose gtt. 30 to f℥ij. Diuretic, sedative.

Acetum Scillæ ℥ij to Oj. Dose gtt. 30 to f℥j. Diuretic, sedative.

“ Opii ℥ijss. to Oj. Dose gtt. 5 to 10. See below.

PREPARATIONS OF OPIUM.

Tinct. Opii Camphorata { Opium ℥ss.,
 { Camphor ℥j,
 { Benzoic Acid ℥ss.,
(Paregoric) { Oil Anise f℥ss.,
 { Honey ℥j. } to Oj Diluted Alcohol. Dose f℥j to f℥ss.

“ Opii (Laudanum) Opium ℥jss. to Oj. Dose gtt. 25.

“ Opii Acetata { Opium ℥j,
 { Alcohol f℥iv,
 { Vinegar f℥vj. } Dose gtt. 20.

“ Opii (Sydenham's Laud.) { Opium ℥ij,
 { Cinnamon,
 { Cloves āā ℥j. } to Sherry Oj. Dose gtt. 20.

Acetum Opii { Opium ℥viiij,
(Black drop) { Nutmeg ℥ss.,
 { Saffron ℥ss.,
 { Sugar ℥xij. } to Oij f℥iv. Dose gtt. 5 to 10.

Liquor Morphia Sulphatis, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain Morphia to f℥j. (Magendie's Solution, used in New York and Boston, has 16 grains to f℥j.) Dose f℥j.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ ℥j to Ojss.; boil to Oj. Dose Oj per diem. Alterative.

- Decoctum Uvæ Ursi $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $f\mathfrak{z}_{xx}$; boil to Oj. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Astringent, diuretic.
- “ Dulcamaræ $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Ojss.; boil to Oj. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Alterative, narcotic.
- “ Hæmatoxyli $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oij; boil to Oj. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Astringent.
- “ Quercus Alb. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Ojss.; boil to Oj. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Astringent.
- “ Cinch. flav. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oj; boil ten minutes. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Tonic.
- “ Cinch. rub. $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oj; boil ten minutes. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Tonic.
- “ Cornus Floridæ $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Oj; boil ten minutes. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Tonic.
- “ Senega $\mathfrak{z}$ j to Ojss.; boil to Oj. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Stimulant, expectorant.
- “ Hordei $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oivss.; boil to Oij. Ad libitum. Demulcent.
- “ Cetrariæ $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. to Ojss.; boil to Oj. Dose Oj per diem. Tonic, demulcent.
- “ Taraxaci $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oij; boil ten minutes. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{ij}$. Diuretic.
- “ Sarsap. Comp.:
 Sarsap. $\mathfrak{z}$ vj,
 Sassafras,
 Guaiac,
 Liquorice $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\mathfrak{z}$ j,
 Mezereon $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. } to Oiv; boil fifteen minutes. Dose $f\mathfrak{z}_{iv}$. Alterative, diaphoretic.

EXTRACTS.

1st Class.—*Narcotic inspissated juices.*

- Extractum Aconiti. Dose 1 to 2 grs.
- “ Belladonnæ. Dose 1 to 2 grs.
- “ Stramonii fol. Dose 1 to 2 grs.
- “ Conii. Dose 2 to 3 grs.
- “ Hyoscyami. Dose 2 to 3 grs.

2d Class.—Hydro-Alcoholic and Alcoholic Extracts.

- Extract. Aconiti Alcoholicum. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. Narcotic.
- “ Belladonna Alcoholicum. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. Narcotic.
- “ Stramonium Seminis. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 1 gr. Narcotic.
- “ Conii Alcoholicum. Dose 1 to 2 grs. Narcotic.
- “ Hyoscyami Alcoholicum. Dose 1 to 2 grs. Narcotic.
- “ Nucis Vomicae. Nervous stimulant.
- “ Hellebori. Dose 10 to 15 grs. Cathartic.
- “ Jalapae. Dose 10 to 15 grs. Cathartic.
- “ Rhei. Dose 10 to 15 grs. Cathartic.
- “ Podophylli. Dose 5 to 10 grs. Cathartic.
- “ Cinchon. Flav. Dose 10 to 15 grs. Tonic, alterative.
- “ Cinchon. rub. Dose 10 to 15 grs. Tonic, alterative.
- “ Sarsaparillae. Dose 10 to 15 grs. Tonic, alterative.
- “ Colocynthis Comp. (Colocynth made into tincture, and evaporated, aloes, scammony, soap, and cardamom added.) Cathartic.

3d Class.—By displacement with cold water and evaporation.

- Extract. Gentianae. Dose 10 to 20 grs. Tonic.
- “ Quassiae. Dose 3 to 6 grs. Tonic.
- “ Dulcamarae. Dose 3 to 6 grs. Alterative, narcotic.
- “ Krameriae. Dose 10 to 20 grs. Astringent.
- “ Juglandis. Dose 10 to 20 grs. Cathartic.
- “ Opii. Dose 1 gr. Narcotic.

4th Class.

- Extract. Hæmatoxyli. Dose 10 to 20 grs. Astringent.
 (By decoction in water, straining and evaporating.)
 “ Taraxaci. Dose $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Diuretic, &c.
 (Expressing milky juice, and evaporating.)
 “ Colchici Aceticum. Dose 1 to 3 grs. Diuretic.
 (Evaporating a medicated vinegar.)

UNOFFICIAL AND PSEUDO-EXTRACTS.

- “ Digitalis. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Sedative, diuretic.
 “ Ignatia Amara. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Tonic, excitomotor.
 “ Lupulin. Dose 3 to 5 grs. Narcotic.
 “ Cimicifuga. Dose 3 to 10 grs. Sedative, tonic.
 “ Valerian. Dose 3 to 10 grs. Antispasmodic.
 “ Calisayicum. Dose 2 to 5 grs. Tonic, antiperiodic.
 “ Ergota (aqueous). Dose 2 to 5 grs. Excitomotor.
 “ Pareira (aqueous). Dose 10 to 30 grs. Tonic, diuretic.
 “ Uva Ursi (aqueous). Dose 10 to 30 grs. Tonic, diuretic.
 “ Lobeliæ Aceticum. Dose 2 to 3 grs. Narcotic sedative.
 “ Cannabis Sativa. Dose 1 gr. Narcotic stimulant.
 “ Glycyrrhizæ (Liquorice). Demulcent.

CONCENTRATED OR RESINOID EXTRACTS.

- Jalapin. Dose 3 to 8 grs. Cathartic.
 Podophyllin. Dose 1 to 3 grs. Cathartic.

Macrotin (impure resin of *Cimicifuga*). Dose 1 to 6 grs. Sedative, tonic.

Stillingin. Dose 2 to 4 grs.

Leptandrin. Dose 2 to 4 grs.

Hydrastin. Dose 1 to 2 grs. Tonic.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

1. *Concentrated Syrups.*

Extract. Sennæ fluidum. Dose fʒss. Cathartic.

“ Rhei fluidum. Dose fʒj. Cathartic.

“ Spigeliæ et Sennæ fluidum. Dose fʒj. Anthelmintic.

“ Sarsaparillæ fluidum. Dose fʒj. Diaphoretic, alterative.

2. *Alcoholic.*

“ Valerianæ fluidum. Dose fʒj. Antispasmodic.

3. *Oleo-resina, prepared with Ether.*

“ Cubeba fluidum. Dose 5 to 30 drops. Stimulant.

“ Piperis fluidum. Dose 1 to 5 drops. Stimulant.

UNOFFICIAL FLUID EXTRACTS.

1st Class.—*Syrups.*

“ Cinchona fluidum. Dose fʒj.

“ Buchu fluidum. Dose fʒj.

“ Hydrangea fluidum. Dose fʒss.

“ Rhubarb and Senna fluidum. Dose fʒss.

“ Ergot fluidum. Dose fʒj.

“ Serpentina fluidum. Dose fʒss.

2d Class.—*Alcoholic.*

“ Buchu fluidum. Dose fʒj.

Extract. *Serpentaria fluidum*. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ 20 to 30.

“ *Taraxacum fluidum*. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

“ *Gentian fluidum*. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

“ *Lobelia fluidum*. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ 5 to 20.

“ *Cimicifuga fluidum*. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ 30.

3d Class.—Oleo-resins, with Ether.

Piperoid of Ginger. Used in confectionery.

Oleo-resin *Capsicum*. Used in confectionery.

Oil of Male Fern.

Oil of Ergot. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ 20. In parturition.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus simplex.—Sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint. Dissolve by heat.

1st Class.—Infusions or Decoctions made permanent by Sugar.

Syrup Aurantii Corticis. By maceration with boiling water. An adjuvant.

Syr. Senna (with Fennel). Digest with hot water. Laxative. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

Syr. Krameria. Displacement with cold water. Astringent. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

Syr. Pruni Virginianæ. Displacement with cold water. Sedative, tonic, and expectorant. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

Syr. Senegæ. Decoction. Stimulant, expectorant. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

Syr. Scillæ Comp. Decoction. Stimulant, expectorant. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ 20 to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

2d Class.—By evaporation from a diluted Alcoholic Extract, and Sugar added.

Syr. Ipecacuanhæ $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$. in Oj Syrup. Expectorant. Dose $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$.

Syr. Scillæ Comp. Squill and Seneka. Expectorant.
+Tart. Em. gr. j to fʒj. Dose gtt. 20 to fʒj.

Syr. Rhei ʒj in Oj Syrup. Laxative. Dose fʒss. to fʒiv.

Syr. Sarsaparilla. { Sarsaparilla Guaiacum, } Alter'e
Roses, Senna, Liquorice, } Dose
and essential oils. } fʒss.

3d Class.—Containing Acetic Acid.

Syr. Allii. Macerate Garlic in dil. acet. acid and add sugar. Antispasmodic. Dose fʒj.

Syr. Scillæ. Acet. Scillæ Oj + Sugar lb. ij. Expectorant. Dose fʒj.

4th Class.—Simple Syrup as a base.

Syr. Acidi Citrici ʒj to Oj + Oil of Lemon ʒj. Vehicle.

Syr. Krameriaë (2d process). Ext. ʒj to Oj. Astringent. Dose fʒss.

Syr. Tolutanus. Tinct. ʒv to Oj. Adjuvant.

Syr. Zingiberis. Tinct. fʒss. to Oj. Adjuvant.

Syr. Rhei Aromaticus.	{	Rhubarb ʒv,	{	Car.
		Cloves,		mina-
		Cinnamon āā ʒj,		tive,
		Nutmeg ʒss.,		laxa-
		Dil. Alcohol q. s.		tive.
		Displace Oss. Tinc.		Dose
		Evaporate to ʒiv;		fʒij to
		Add Ojss. Syrup.		fʒj.

Syr. Amygdalis. 1 pt. bitter almonds, 3 pts. sweet almonds. Demulcent.

Syr. Limonis. Lemon-juice Oj, Sugar lb. ij. Vehicle.

Syr. Acaciaë. Gum ʒj, Sugar ʒvii, Water fʒiv. Excipient for pills.

CONFECTIONS.

- Confectio Rosæ. Powd. Rose 2 pts., Sugar 15 pts.,
Honey 3 pts., Rose-water 4 pts.
 “ Aromaticæ. Arom. Powd. $5\frac{1}{2}$, Saffron $\frac{1}{2}$,
Syr. Aurant. 6, Honey 2.
 “ Opii (1 gr. in 36). Opium Powd. $4\frac{1}{2}$, Arom.
Powd. 48, Honey 112.
 “ Sennæ. P. Senna and Coriander, with
Figs, Prunes, Cassia, &c.

SPIRITS, OR ESSENCES.

- Spiritus Myristica. Nutmeg $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Dil. Alcohol 1
gal. Distillation.
 “ Juniperi Comp. Oils of Juniper, Carraway,
and Fennel. Solution.
 “ Pimenta. Oil of Pimenta in Dil Alcohol.
Solution.
 “ Rosmarini. Oil $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}$ iv to 1 gal. Alcohol. So-
lution.
 “ Lavandulæ. Flowers $\mathfrak{h}$ ij to 1 gal. Alcohol.
Distillation.
 “ Lavandulæ Comp.:
 Cinnamon, Cloves, { to Sp. Lavender } Maceration,
 Nutmeg, Saunders, { & Sp. Rosemary. } displacement.

POWDERS.

Medicines adapted to the form of powders are in-
soluble mineral substances, vegetable products; and
some soluble substances.

Insoluble—too large doses for pills.—Carbo-ligni, Mag-
nesia, Calcis Phosph., Pot. Bitart., Sulphur Sub.,
Creta Ppt., Ferri Subcarb., Calomel, &c. Vegetable
powders, as Powd. Cinchona, Colomba, Gentian,
Rhubarb, Jalap, Cubebs, &c.

In certain combinations, and when pills are objected to.—
Powd. pil. Hydrarg., Ext. Colocy., Opium, Digitalis,

Nux Vom., Kino, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Potas. Nit., Opium Alkaloids, Cinchona Alkaloids, Subnit. Bismuth, &c.

Diluents for powders.—Sugar, Lactin, Powd. Acacia, Cinnamon, Arom. Powd., Ext. Liquorice, Gum Tragacanth, Elm Bark, &c.

PILLS.

Medicines adapted to the pilular form are, powders in less than 15 grain doses, gum-resins, extracts, and oleo-resins and oils in small proportions.

Unadhesive materials.—Calomel, Dover's Powder, Subnit. Bismuth, Morphia Acetas, &c., Strychnia, Pulv. Digitalis, Pulv. Ipecac., Plumbi Acetas, Ant. et Pot. Tartrate, Ant. Sulph., Argenti Nitras, Argenti Oxidum, Ferri Pulvis, Ferri Subcarbonas, &c., Potas. Iodid., Camphor, &c.

Medicinal excipients.—Extracts, Pil. Hydrarg., Pil. Copaibæ, Pil. Ferri Carb., Terebinthina.

With moisture.—Powd. Aloes, Rheum, Kino, Tannin, Opium, Scilla, Ferri Citras, Assafoetida, &c.

With Alcohol.—Guaiacum, &c.

With dilute SO₃.—Quiniæ Sulph., Cinchonix Sulph., Quinidiæ Sulph., Quinoidine.

Inert excipients.—Powd. Acacia, Tragacanth, Soap, Bread Crumbs, Confections, Syrup of Gum, Honey, Molasses, Syrups.

LIQUIDS.

Suitable medicines are most soluble salts, light insoluble powders, extracts, gum-resins, oils, &c.

Forming eligible solutions with water.—Alumen, Ammon. Murias., Ant. et Pot. Tart., Barii Chloridum, Calcii Chloridum, Ferri Sulph., Ferri et Pot. Tart., Manganesii Sulph., Magnesix Sulphas, Potassæ Acetas, Pot. Bicarb., Pot. Carb., Pot. Citras, Pot.

Chloras, Pot. Tartras., Potassii Bromid, Pot. Iodid., Morphia Acetas, Morphia Sulphas, Morphia Murias, Sodæ Bicarb., Sod. Boras, Sod. Carbonas, Sod. Sulph., Sod. et Pot. Tart., Sod. Chlorid., Sod. Phosph., Acid Citric, Acid Tartaric, Acid Tannic.

Mixing, but not forming clear solutions in water diffused by agitation.—Magnesia, Potas. Bitart., Sulph. Præcip., Pulv. Cinchonæ, Pulv. Ipecac., Quiniæ Sulph.

Miscible by trituration alone.—Ext. Aconiti, Ext. Bellad., Ext. Conii, Ext. Hyoseyami, Ext. Stramon., Ext. Taraxaci, Ext. Kramer., Ext. Glycyrrh., Confections, Assafœtida, Ammoniac, Guaiacum, Myrrha, Scammony.

Suspended by viscid excipients.—Copaiba, Ol. Amygdalæ, Ol. Ricini, Ol. Terebinth, Olea Essentia, Ferri Protocarb.

Requiring additions to form solutions.—Quin. Sulph., Cinchon. Sulph, Quinid. Sulph., Chinoidine, Iodine, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.

Requiring viscid substances.—Ammon. Carb., Hyd. Chlorid. Corros., Pot. Cyanuret, Potassa.

Vehicles or correctives (especially of salines).—Aq. Medicatæ, Syrups, Tinct. Cinnamomi, Tinct. Cinnam. Comp., Tinct. Cardam.

Tinct. Card. Comp., Infus. Rosa Comp, Saccharum, Olea destillata, Tinct. Tolutana, Tinct. Zingiberis.

CERATES AND OINTMENTS.

1st Class.—Much used as Vehicles.

Ceratum Simplex. 1 pt. White Wax, 2 Lard. Firmest healing dressing.

“ Cetacei. 1 Sp. Cet., 3 White Wax, 6 Olive Oil. Firm healing dressing.

Unguentum Simplex. 1 White Wax, 4 Lard. Softer healing dressing.

Ung. Aquæ { Almond Oil, Spermaceti, } Softest heal-
 Rosæ. { White Wax. Rose Water. } ing dressing.
 Ceratum { 5 Resin, 8 Lard, } Stimulant healing dress-
 Resinæ. { 2 Yellow Wax. } ing. (Basilicon.)

2d Class.—*Mechanical mixture of medicinal substance with unctuous ingredient.*

Group 1.—By fusion.

Cerat. { Resin, Suet, Yellow Wax, } Stimu-
 Resinæ Comp. { Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, } lating.
 Ung. Picis Liq. Tar and Suet, equal parts. Stimu-
 lant, antiseptic.

Cerat. { Canth. 12 pts., Lard 10. } Epispaetic,
 Cantharidis. { Yel. Wax, Resin aa 7 pts. } blist. cerat.

Group 2.—By trituration.

Cerat. Sabinæ. 1 pt. Savin, 6 Resin Cerate. Stimu-
 lant dressing.

Ung. Gallæ. 1 pt. Galls, 7 Lard. Astringent.

Ung. Veratri alb. 1 pt. Root, 4 Lard and Oil Lemon.
 In itch.

Cerat. { ℥iij Calamine, ℥xij Lard, } Mild ast. and
 Calaminæ. { ℥iij Wax. } desiccant.

Cerat. { 1 pt. ZnO, CO₂, } Mild astringent.
 Zinci Carb. { 5 Simple Ointment. }

Ung. Zinci { 1 pt. ZnO, } Mild astringent.
 Oxidi. { 6 Lard. }

Ung. Cupri { 1 pt. 2CuO, Ac, 6HO, } Mild
 Subacet. { 15 pts. Simple Ointment. } escharotic.

Ung. { 1 pt. KO, SbO₃, T, } Vesicant.
 Antimonii. { 4 pts. Lard. }

Ung. Hydrargyri. Equal parts Hg and Lard. Al-
 terative.

Ung. Hydrargyri { 1 pt. Hg₂Cl, NH₂, } Desiccant,
 Ammon. { 12 Simple Ointment, } alterative.

Ung. Hydrargyri { 1 pt. HgO, } Stimulant,
 Oxid. Rub. { 8 Simple Ointment, } alterative.

- Ung. Iodinii. { 1 pt. I, one-fifth pt. KI, } Discutient, altera-
 { 24 Lard. } tive.
 Ung. Iodini Comp. { 1 pt. I, 2 pts. KI, } Discutient, altera-
 { 32 Lard. } tive.
 Ung. Potassii Iodid. { 1 pt. KI+1 pt. Aq., } Discutient, al-
 { 8 Lard. } terative.
 Ung. Plumbi Carb. { 1 pt. PbO, CO₂, } Astringent, desic-
 { 6 Ung. Simp. } cant.
 Ung. Sulphuris. 1 pt. S, 2 pts. Lard. In Itch.
 Ung. Sulphuris Comp. { Sulph. ℥j, Ammon. Merc. ℥j, } In
 { Beng. Acid ℥j, Ol. Berg. f℥j, } Itch.
 { Sulph. Acid f℥j, Nit. Potas. ℥ij, Lard ℥vj. }
 Ung. Belladonnæ. 1 pt. Ext., 8 Lard. Anodyne.
 Ung. Stramonii. 1 pt. Ext. 8 Lard. Anodyne.
 Ung. Creasoti. Creasote f℥ss. Lard ℥j. Antiseptic,
 stimulant.

3d Class.—By digesting the ingredient in Lard.

- Ung. Tabaci. ℥j Leaves to lb. j lard. Narcotic.
 Ung. Mezerei. ℥iv Bark to ℥xiv Lard, ℥ij Wax.
 Stimulant.
 Ung. Cantharidis (with boiling water), ℥ij to ℥viiij.
 Resin Cerate. Stimulant.

4th Class—The unctuous ingredient is decomposed.

- Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. (Citrine Ointment.) Powerful
 stimulant and alterative.
 Cerat. Saponis. Soothing dressing.
 Cerate Plumbi S. Acet. (Goulard's Cerate.) Cooling.

VIII.

TABLE OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

A. TOPOGRAPHICAL.

1. *General Aspect of Patient.*

I. ATTITUDE.

Unusual languor—invasion of acute disease—course of chronic ones.

Unnatural boldness—insanity—delirium.

General immobility—catalepsy.

Irregular and perpetual movement—chorea.

Distorted features, altered position, and impaired motion of limbs—hemiplegia.

Tonic spasm of trunk—tetanus.

II. DECUBITUS.

Constantly dorsal—cerebral apoplexy, organic disease of brain and spinal marrow, acute peritonitis, general articular rheumatism.

Prone—generally in gastric, intestinal, hepatic, and renal colic.

Lateral—some stages of pleurisy or pneumonia (not general); in consumption, when one lung is affected, the diseased side is usually lain on.

Sitting—diseases of heart and lungs, which interfere with respiration.

Head thrown back—laryngeal and tracheal disease.

Restlessness, jactitation, &c.—the invasion of acute inflammation, idiopathic fevers, many affections of children, delirium and acute mania.

III. VOLUME OF BODY.

General enlargement—anasarca, or emphysema from a wound of the chest.

2. *Signs furnished by Head, Face, and Neck.*

Head bent to one side—convulsions, hemiplegia, torticollis, dislocation of cervical vertebra, cervical glandular swellings, cicatrices of neck, after burns.

Head bent forward—vertebral malformation.

Head bent back—diseases with dyspnœa, as croup, laryngismus stridulus, suffocative catarrh, &c. Tetanus, spinal meningitis of neck.

Cranium increased in size—chronic hydrocephalus—hypertrophied brain.

Œdematous scalp—erysipelas, small-pox.

Facies stupida (dull expression)—typhoid fever.

Facies vultuosa (full, red face, injected eyes)—cardiac hypertrophy, cerebral congestion.

Pinched countenance (opposite of last)—acute peritonitis, in health, from exposure to severe cold.

Facies hippocratica—in chronic diseases just before death, in unusually prolonged acute disease.

3. *Physiognomical Rugæ.*

Rugæ transversæ (in forehead)—excessive pain rising externally.

R. oculo-frontales (from forehead vertically to root of nose)—distress, anxiety, anguish, and severe internal pain. In acute diseases, an imperfect or false crisis, impending efflorescence, and often fatal termination. Linea oculo-zygomatrica (from inner angle of the eye below the cheek-bone)—in chil-

dren, a cerebral or nervous affection; in adults, disorder or abuse of the generative organs.

Linea nasalis (from upper border of *ala nasi*, curved to outer margin of the *orbicularis oris*)—strongly marked in phthisis and atrophy, inferior part indicates gastric disease, upper part affection of the upper part of intestine. Conjointly with retraction of the cheek, and with the *L. oculo-zygomata*, the eyes being fixed and complexion wan, an indication of worms.

L. labialis (from angle of mouth to lower part of face)—in children, a thoracic affection with dyspnoea.

L. collateralis nasi (in a semicircular direction toward the chin, external to last two)—chronic and obstinate disease of thoracic or abdominal viscera.

Œdema of face and eyelids—albuminuria, sometimes in anæmia.

Transient redness or flushing of face—women suffering from menstrual irregularity, and at the critical period.

Hectic flush—phthisis, wasting, chronic affections.

Paleness of face—cold stage of fever, and acute inflammation, chronic diseases, especially Bright's disease, in convalescence.

Dingy white or greenish face—anæmia.

Yellow tint—jaundice.

Yellow at labial commissures and *alæ nasi*—slight hepatic derangement.

Citron tint—in cancerous affections.

Bluish hue—impeded venous circulation, as in asphyxia, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, cyanosis.

Slate color—from the use of Nit. Silver.

Perpetual motion of eyelids—some cases of mania and idiocy.

Forcible closure of eyelids—photophobia.

Eyelids open—injury of portio-dura from paralysis of the orbicularis.

Paralysis of upper lip—lesion of third pair of nerves.

Epiphora (flowing of tears over the cheek)—obstruction of lachrymal duct, in initial stage of ophthalmia, and in some neuralgic affections of the eye, presence of a foreign body.

Nostrils dilating forcibly and rapidly—difficult respiration.

Itching nostrils—in children a sign of intestinal worms.

4. *Region of the Throat.*

Enlarged—some anginose affections, in the first months of pregnancy, and at the approach of puberty in females.

Violent pulsation of carotid arteries—acute mania, cerebral inflammation, hypertrophy of heart with dilatation of right ventricle, anæmia, sometimes in typhoid fever.

Pulsation of arteria innominata (above the sternum, in front and to the right of the trachea)—aortic regurgitation.

Circumscribed swellings—glandular enlargements.

5. *Region of the Chest.*

General expansion of one side—large pleuritic effusion.

Bulging at base of lung—gravitating pleuritic effusion.

Bulging at anterior superior parts of chest—emphysema.

Bulging in right hypochondrium—enlargement of liver.

Bulging in præcordial region—effusion into pericardium, or hypertrophy of heart.

Tumor about the junction of third rib, with right side of sternum—aneurism of ascending aorta.

Tumor between the base of scapula and the spine—aneurism of descending aorta.

Retraction of one side (usually the left)—after absorption of pleuritic effusion.

Depression or local retraction—absorption of circumscribed effusion, phthisis.

Respiration increased (healthy standard about 20 a minute)—dyspnœa, as in spasmodic asthma.

Respiration diminished—pleurisy and pleurodynia, paralysis of respiratory muscles, pneumonia, emphysema, pneumothorax, phthisis, &c.

Respiration jerking—spasmodic asthma, obstruction of larynx and trachea, pleurodynia.

Respiration costal—abdominal inflammation and diaphragmatic pleurisy.

6. *Abdominal Region.*

General increase of volume—ascites, meteorism, tympanites (these latter known by resonance, and occur in adynamic diseases, peritonitis, intestinal obstruction, hysteria, &c.).

Enlargement of hypochondria—diseases of liver or spleen.

Enlargement in epigastrium—hysteria and cancer of stomach.

Enlargement in hypogastrium—distension of bladder, ovarian tumors, fecal accumulation, &c.

Diminished size—in most chronic diseases, as chronic dysentery, in lead colic (with hard muscles).

7. *Genital Organs.*

Enlarged penis in children—vesical calculus, masturbation.

Cartilaginous hardness of corpora cavernosa—from onanism.

Retraction of testicles—renal calculus.
 Distended scrotum—hydrocele, hematocele, sarcocele.
 Enlarged labia majora—general dropsy, local affections.

8. *Extremities.*

Immovable—paralysis.
 Contracted and rigid—softening of brain, &c.
 Œdematous—from embarrassed circulation.
 Articulations swollen—rheumatism, hydrarthrosis, white swelling, &c.
 Diminished in size—paralysis.

B. PHYSIOLOGICAL.

1. *Functions of the Nervous System.*

I. SENSATION.

Morbidly augmented—acute inflammatory affections of brain and spinal marrow, idiopathic fevers, hysteria.
 Tensile pain—phlegmonous inflammation.
 Dull, heavy pain—enlarged viscera, internal tumor, effusion in serious cavities, in the loins previous to menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.
 Smarting pain—skin deprived of cuticle, or under influence of irritants.
 Lancinating pain—cancer and neuralgia.
 Boring pain—constitutional syphilis, rheumatism, gout, inflammation of periosteum, &c.
 Contusive pain—from bruises, in acute diseases.
 Itching and formication—cutaneous disorder.
 Exaltation of vision—ophthalmia, inflammation of brain and meninges, some nervous affections.
 Muscæ volitantes—affections of brain and optic nerve, dyspepsia.
 Hearing painfully acute—cerebral inflammation, hysteria.

Hearing obtuse—in typhus fever.

II. VOLUNTARY MOTION.

Increase of strength—acute disorder, with delirium, cerebral inflammation, mania.

Debility—in most diseases.

Paralysis—indicative of lesion of brain or spinal marrow, as apoplexy, spinal softening, &c., or of injury to a nervous trunk, or it may be functional, as in some cases of hysteria.

Trembling—cold stage of fever, nervous affections, ataxic fevers, in old persons, action on the system of lead, mercury, strong coffee, alcoholic liquor, tobacco, and opium.

Rigidity of limbs—in upper extremities, a symptom of softening of the brain, cerebral extravasation, hysteria.

III. REFLEX OR EXCITO-MOTORY SYSTEM.

Cramp—pregnant women, hysteria, painter's colic, &c., &c.

Tetanus (another form of tonic spasm)—may be trismus when the muscles of mastication are affected, emprosthotonos, with the body bent forward, opisthotonos, if bent backward, and pleurosthotonos, with lateral curvature.

Clonic or temporary spasm—seen in convulsions of children, in hysteria, and some affections of the brain, in subsultus tendinum taking place in acute, ataxic diseases, in hiccough, &c.

Morbid rhythmical movements—disease of cerebellum or its commissures.

Reflected or sympathetic sensations, as pain at extremity of penis from calculus of bladder, pain in right shoulder from congested liver, in left shoulder from disordered stomach, &c., are numerous.

IV. INTELLECT.

Exaltation of affections—hypochondriasis.

Abolition of moral sensibility—mania, typhus fever.

Illusion and hallucination—insanity.

Exaltation of intellect—melancholia, sometimes at close of life.

Enfeebled intellect—typhus fever.

Delirium—diseases of brain and its meninges, typhus fever, the exanthemata; diseases of chest and abdomen.

Insomnia—mania, &c.

Drowsiness—typhoid fever, some affections of the brain, &c.

2. *Function of Respiration.*

I. DYSPNŒA.

1. *From the access of pure air impeded.*a. *Mechanical.*

Rigidity of parts—cartilages ossified, pleura indurated, rickety distortion.

Pressure of parts—tumors or dropsies of abdomen.

Obstructions of air-tubes—effusions, swellings, or tumors pressing on them, spasm of glottis or bronchi.

Compression of lungs—effusions or tumors in pleural sac, in pleurisy, hydrothorax, pneumothorax, aneurism, &c.

Alteration in tissue of lungs—enlargement of the vessels, effusions, as œdema, hepatization, tubercle, &c., altered structure, or emphysema, dilated bronchi, vomica, &c.

b. *Chemical.*

Deficiency of oxygen in the air—mephitic gas, rarefied air.

c. *Vital.*

Pain of parts moved in respiration—pleurodynia, pleuritis, peritonitis, &c.

Paralysis of muscles—injury of spinal marrow.

Weakness of muscles—prostration in ataxic fever, &c.

Spasm of muscles—tetanus, spasmodic asthma.

2. *From the state of the blood.*a. *Mechanical.*

Obstruction to the passage of blood—diseases of heart and great vessels, tumors pressing on them.

b. *Chemical.*

An excessive venous state—violent exertion.

Deficiency of red particles—anæmia, chlorosis.

3. *From the nervous relation of parts.*

Excessive sensibility of par vagum—hysteric dyspnoea, cerebral fevers.

Defective sensibility of par vagum—coma, narcotism, &c.

II. COUGH.

Hollow or barking—in last stage of consumption, chronic bronchitis, in some nervous affections.

Sharp or ringing—in croup.

Hoarse—incipient catarrh, chronic laryngitis, anginous affections.

Wheezing—asthma.

Belching—some disease of larynx.

Paroxysmal—whooping-cough, hysteria,

On auscultation, bronchial (harsh, rapidly evolved, concentrated)—phthisis, pneumonia, pleurisy, dilatation of bronchi.

On auscultation, cavernous (hollow)—tubercular excavation, dilated bronchi.

On auscultation, amphoric (metallic or ringing)—

broncho-pleural fistula, large, tubercular excavation.

III. EXPECTORATION.

Scanty—first stage of acute affections of lungs.

Copious—decline of acute diseases of air-passages or lungs, in chronic affections.

Serous or watery—forming stage of bronchitis, pulmonary congestion, and vesicular emphysema.

Mucous—bronchitis and pneumonia.

Purulent—phthisis, third stage of pneumonia.

Nummular (like coin)—tubercular phthisis, bronchitis of measles, occasionally in chronic bronchitis.

Flocculent, muco-purulent—advanced phthisis.

Tubular—plastic bronchitis, pneumonia.

Whitish—beginning of acute affections of the lungs.

Yellowish or greenish—acute bronchitis.

Rusty—pneumonia.

Putrid smell—gangrene of lungs.

Faint and sweetish smell—bronchitis, and first stage of phthisis.

Alliaceous odor—broncho-pleural fistula.

IV. PAIN.

Dull, heavy, aching, round the base of the chest—acute bronchitis.

Soreness in sternal region, and between the shoulders—acute bronchitis.

Sharp, lancinating, sudden, usually below the nipple—pleuritic.

Darting from anterior part of chest to interscapular region—in phthisis.

Constant pain between the shoulders—in phthisis, chlorosis, other chronic diseases.

V. EFFECTS OF PERCUSSION.

Increased clearness of sound—in pneumothorax and emphysema.

Dulness of sound — pneumonia, pleurisy, phthisis, hydrothorax, &c.

Wooden sound—chronic pleurisy, with dense membranes.

Tympanitic—pneumothorax and emphysema.

Tubular—pleuritic effusion, tubercular excavation.

Amphoric—(imitated by filliping the inflated cheek)—tubercular cavities.

Cracked metal sound—cavities near the surface.

VI. EFFECTS OF AUSCULTATION.

Exaggerated respiration—in portion of lungs adjoining those unfit for respiration.

Weak respiration—from obstruction to entrance of air to the part.

Suppressed respiration—when mucus clogs up a large bronchus.

Jerking respiration —incipient pleurisy, spasmodic asthma, tuberculous infiltration.

Incomplete respiration (inspiratory murmur deficient)—spasmodic asthma.

Bronchial respiration (like the top of sternum and root of lung naturally)—in pneumonia, tubercles, &c.

Cavernous and amphoric—tuberculous excavation.

Dry Rhonchi.

Sibilant—in bronchitis, from modified calibre of air-cells.

Sonorous—in bronchitis, from modified calibre of air-cells.

Dry, crackling (few in number, coexisting with inspiration)—first stage of phthisis.

Humid Rhonchi.

Crepitation (imitated by rubbing a lock of hair between the fingers near the ear)—pneumonia in stage of engorgement and of resolution.

Subcrepitant (more moist than last)—in capillary bronchitis, pneumonia at resolution, pulmonary apoplexy, œdema of lung.

Mucous—bubbling through liquid in bronchi of large size.

Cavernous or gurgling—same as last, but in the pulmonary excavation.

Friction-sound—from diseased pleura.

Diminished vocal resonance—in vesicular emphysema, pneumothorax.

Exaggerated vocal resonance, or bronchophony—tubercle, pneumonia in stage of hepatization.

Ægophony (nasal tone like a bleat of a goat)—pleuritic effusion.

Pectoriloquy (resonance, as in a hollow, and transmitted in articulate words)—tubercular caverns, and dilated bronchi.

Metallic, tinkling sound (imitated by striking gently a hollow glass vessel with a pin)—in pneumo-hydrothorax, with bronchial fistula, in some excavations of the lungs.

3. *Circulatory Functions.*

I. AUSCULTATION OF THE HEART.

a. *Its Impulse.*

(Is correspondent with the pulse at the wrist, unless mechanical impediments exist.)

Strong—in fevers and inflammations.

Small vibratile—after hemorrhage, in anæmia, &c.

Full, strong, heaving, and somewhat diffused—hypertrophy.

Still more powerful, felt over the whole præcordial region—hypertrophy with dilatation.

Feeble and diffused—ventricular dilatation.

Sharp, concentrated—in anæmic or nervous persons, atrophy of the muscular walls of the heart with fatty degeneration.

Visible at scrobiculus cordis—obstruction anterior to tricuspid valve.

Visible at scrobiculus cordis, as well as between the ribs of left side—disease of mitral valve.

b. *Its Rhythm.*

(The natural rhythm is a long sound, a short sound, and an interval.)

Altered rhythm—most frequent cause is valvular change, dilatation of heart and atrophy of walls of ventricles, effusions into the pericardium.

c. *Its Sound.*

(Natural sound represented by lub-tub lub-tub.)

Louder and clearer—dilatation of the cavities, with thinning of the walls, without valvular disease.

Clearer, but not louder—muscular atrophy of the parietes.

Decreased sounds—impeded action, hypertrophy.

(Unnatural sounds, or murmurs.)

Endocardial (or blowing murmurs, bellows murmur, rasping murmur, filing murmur; musical murmur),—indicative of valvular lesions, of diseased blood, as anæmia, of nervous disease of heart.

Exocardial (rubbing murmur and its varieties)—pericarditis, from the attrition of roughened surfaces.

II. CHARACTER OF THE PULSE.

a. *As to its Force and Intensity.*

Strong, resists compression by the finger. In inflammatory affections, especially of the parenchyma of the solid viscera, as lungs and liver, in the active

hemorrhages. In plethoric and strong individuals, any derangement of circulation will cause it.

Weak (easily compressible)—disease with prostration, nervous and chronic affections, especially when caused by perverted nutrition, produced by fear, diseases of old men, women, and children.

Full, volume of artery seems increased—natural pulse of plethoric and tall persons, diseases with strong pulse, cerebral congestion and apoplexy, cardiac disease.

Small, opposite of full—often from narrowing of aortic orifice, in the serous phlegmasiæ, as peritonitis, pericarditis, inflammations of stomach, intestines, bladder, &c., in hysteria, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections, in chlorosis, in cold stage of fevers, diseases with violent paroxysms of pain, a symptom of adynamic and ataxic diseases, and of purulent resorption.

Corded (hard, sharp, or contracted, giving a vibratory sensation to the fingers)—in the membranous phlegmasiæ, sanguine congestions, active hemorrhages; neurosis, lead colic, &c.

Soft (compressible or liquid, yields readily to pressure)—in adynamic affections.

b. *As to its Rhythm.*

Frequent—febrile and inflammatory disease, hemorrhages, &c.

Slow or infrequent—apoplexy, acute tubercular meningitis, some adynamic affections, sometimes in diseases of heart.

Unequal (dicrotous or double in beat)—convalescence.

4. *Function of Digestion.*

Tongue diminished in size (generally also trembling and dry)—typhus and other low fevers.

Tongue coated, &c.—Dr. Louis' observations indicate that the tongue does not show the true state of the stomach. This is a subject worthy of further investigation.

Appetite voracious—pregnancy, hysteria, and insanity.

Appetite diminished—most acute diseases.

Thirst increased—acute affections, especially of stomach and bowels—after hemorrhage, in diabetes.

Thirst abolished—some cerebral diseases with coma.

Vomiting—beginning of acute inflammatory and febrile affections, early pregnancy, in colic, cerebral diseases, hernia.

Pain aggravated by pressure—inflammation of viscera, peritonitis.

Pain relieved by pressure—overdistension, neuralgia, colic.

Tormina—acute colic.

Tenesmus—in dysentery.

Fæces watery—serous diarrhœa, Asiatic cholera.

Fæces mucous (like white of egg)—chronic inflammation of the colon.

Fæces hard and scybalous—constipation, colic, cancer of stomach, &c.

Fæces clay color—deficiency of bile.

Fæces yellow or dark brown—excess of bile.

Fæces dark green—from bile, after calomel in children.

Fæces red or streaked with blood—dysentery, when the blood is dark, and mixed with the fæces, it is usually from the upper part of intestinal canal.

Fæces pitchy black—melæna.

Fæces pure blood, unattended with colic—hemorrhoids.

Fæces semi-transparent and colorless, with whitish clots (like rice-water or turbid whey)—Asiatic cholera.

Fæces black—from iron as medicine.

Fæces with shreds of false membrane—dysentery and diarrhœa, biliary or intestinal calculi, worms, &c.
Fæces with fat—diabetes, phthisis.
Fæces fetid—adynamic diseases.

5. *Urinary Secretion.*

Suppression or diminution—most inflammatory and febrile diseases, dropsy.

Retention in the bladder—from paralysis, typhoid fever, hysteria, &c.

Increased amount—diabetes, cold stage of fevers, hysteria, from various passions of the mind.

Urine darker than usual in inflammatory affections; if much blood is abstracted during their progress, it becomes clearer; at the height of the inflammation it is clear and deeply colored; when it subsides, there is a yellow or reddish sediment of uric acid and urates.

Deposits of uric acid (red or yellow sand sediments)—fever, acute inflammation, rheumatism, phthisis, all the grades of dyspepsia, diseases attended with arrest of perspiration, diseases of genital apparatus, from blows and strains of the loins, excessive indulgence in animal food, too little exercise.

Deposits of earthy phosphates (white sediment)—indicate a depressed state of the nervous energy of serious importance.

Deposits of oxalate of lime—digestive derangement.

Urine containing blood—hemorrhage of kidneys or urinary tract.

Albuminous urine—Bright's disease, dropsy after scarlatina, &c.

Mucous urine—irritated or inflamed state of genito-urinary mucous membrane.

Sugar in urine—dyspepsia; when excessive, diabetes mellitus.

6. *Perspiration.*

Profuse—acute rheumatism, decline of acute inflammations and fevers (the latter often critical).

Diminished—early stage of acute disease, dropsy, diabetes.

Night sweats—phthisis (profuse, debilitating).

Excessive acid odor—(rheumatism, gout).

Odor fetid—some adynamic fevers.

Odor mouldy—measles, scarlet fever.

Odor ammoniacal—sometimes in typhoid fever.

Odor peculiar in insanity.

Odor of chlorine or rottenstone—miliary.

7. *Animal Heat.*

General heat of surface—in fevers.

External local heat—in inflammation.

Forehead hot—cephalalgia.

Scalp hot—cerebral disease.

Integument of chest hot—thoracic inflammation.

Hands and feet hot—phthisis.

Peculiar acrid heat (burning the applied hand)—in typhus fever.

Chill—initial of fever, and of the phlegmasiæ, particularly pneumonia.

Temperature generally low—from languid circulation.

Coldness of hands and feet—in nervous and anæmic persons.

IX.

OUTLINES OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY
AND THERAPEUTICS.

A. PRIMARY ELEMENTS OF DISEASE.

I. *Properties of Contractile (Muscular) Fibre.*

a. IRRITABILITY.

1. *Excessive.* Seen in excessive strength, as in delirium; or in quickness, as in convulsions or clonic spasm; or in unusual duration, in tonic spasm (cramp, catalepsy, and tetanus). *Remedies.*—If from flow of blood, antiphlogistic; firm pressure on muscles in cramp (masseter muscle in trismus). If from nervous irritation, narcotics and antispasmodics, especially stramonium, belladonna, sulphuric ether, and Indian hemp.
2. *Defective.* In force (weakness and paralysis) or in readiness to contract (as from opium, digitalis, &c., and some cerebral diseases). *Remedies.*—Repose, if from exhaustion; stimulants, as ammonia, brandy, &c. (often large quantities), electricity, cold water dash; strychnia and cantharides in paralysis (endermic application best).

b. TONICITY.

(Cold increases tonicity and impairs irritability.)

1. *Excessive.* *Remedies.*—Antimony, &c., to relax the fibre.
2. *Defective.* *Remedies.*—Tonics, especially cold, Peruvian bark, iron, the mineral acids, and generous living.

II. *Properties of Nerves.*

a. SENSIBILITY (GENERAL).

1. *Excess.* Narcotics, mostly required, as opium, henbane, hemlock, &c. If vascular excitement, antiphlogistic treatment; with weakness, slow pulse, and absence of fever, tonics and stimulants as well as narcotics required. (Inhalation of ether the most powerful anodyne.)
2. *Defective* (as in coma, &c.). Sometimes depletion; if no disease, mental excitement, bodily exertion; the cold dash, and friction; from narcotics and retained excrement: use purgatives, diuretics, emetics, &c. If anæmia, stimulants.
3. *Perverted Sensibility* (illusory or depraved sensations). Chalybeates, &c.; narcotics, &c., as palliatives.

b. LOCAL SENSIBILITY.

1. *Excessive* (from disease, &c., as the pain of pleurisy, &c.). If from inflammation, antiphlogistics; if remaining after inflammation, anodynes (endermic application of morphia often useful: remove the cuticle by a blister, and apply one or two grains of a soluble salt of morphia; as the acetate or hydrochlorate; repeat once or twice daily, and keep the surface moist); counter-irritation and warmth (as gastrodynia relieved by a sinapism at the pit of the stomach). In a weak circulation, especially if the pain be intermittent, tonics are useful (as neuralgia treated with quinine, and iron; hemi-crania with quinine, or liquor arsenicalis).

c. VOLUNTARY MOTION.

1. *Excessive.* Depletion, antimonials, cold to the

head, if determination of blood. If more nervous, narcotics.

2. *Defective.* Excite the nervous centres through the circulation, as by stimulants, &c. (Hysterical coma often removed by a turpentine injection, or croton oil purge, which acts both as a revulsive to the vessels and a stimulant to the nerves.)
3. *Perverted Volition.* Treatment various; in delirium tremens by narcotics, as opium; in chorea, by nervous tonics, especially iron and zinc.

d. REFLEX ACTION.

Connected with organic life. The contractions of all the sphincters, and the regular action of the muscles of respiration depend on it. (A nervous influence, independent of the will conveyed by afferent nerves from the surface to the spinal marrow, and reflected from it through efferent nerves to the muscles of the parts.)

1. *Excess.* Seen in spasm of throat in hydrophobia, tetanus, hysteria, &c.; in convulsive motions of lower limbs when tickled, &c., in paraplegia, &c. Also in epileptic and apoplectic convulsions, which are centric when resulting from diseases in the head or loss of blood; or eccentric when from irritation of the extremities of afferent nerves; as from teething, intestinal, uterine, and renal irritation, passing a bougie, sometimes, &c.; also in partial spasms and sympathetic irritation of distant parts.

If these inordinate reflex actions are general or extensive, as convulsions, tetanus, and paraplegia, we refer them to undue excitement, or erethism of the spinal marrow; the more partial examples (sympathetic irritation, &c.) may arise from a small portion of it only, or of the afferent or efferent nerve of the part. Increased flow of blood to the

medulla, or its nerves, or the branches of the sympathetic nerve; the direct action of poisons, as strychnia; mechanical irritation on the spinal marrow, or its nerves (as in tetanus, tumors, and spicula of bone in spinal canal, &c.), may cause this excitement. The involuntary excito-motory property is also accumulated by rest and sleep. Hence narcotism, injury of the spine, sedentary habits, too much sleep, &c., by suspending volition, may cause a morbid excess of involuntary nervous power, and develop convulsive and spasmodic symptoms, which are the result of its overflow.

Remedies.—Often antiphlogistic, because often dependent on determination of blood. If more purely nervous, as tetanus, &c., a narcotic used (hydrocyanic acid, woorara, resin of Indian hemp, conium, &c., reduce the power of the spinal system, and cause general relaxation of muscles, but they may destroy life by arresting respiration; useful, however, in small doses in slighter irritations, as vomiting, nervous palpitation, and hic-cough). Extract of belladonna and stramonium, useful in convulsive cough and spasmodic asthma, and combined with opium in the spasms of colic, dysentery, and dysuria.

In weak subjects, without inflammation, medicines which act as stimulants to the heart, and vessels, and cerebral functions, and also as sedatives to the medullary system (the stimulant antispasmodics, as ether, ammonia, musk, essential oils, external heat and counter-irritation, &c.). Tonics also reduce the excitability of the spinal excito-motory system, especially metallic tonics, as iron, nitrate of silver, sulphate and oxide of zinc, and sulphate of copper, cold baths, change of air, and exercise useful.

3. *Defective reflex actions*; seen in paralysis of sphinc-

ters, eyelids, and muscles of respiration; and extreme debility from fatigue, excitement, or directly depressing influences.

Remedies.—Stimulants, narcotics, tonics (indiscriminate use of narcotics, hazardous in extreme weakness); should be preceded or combined with stimulants; those least depressing to be preferred, as opium; give suitable nourishment also in liquid form.

e. REFLECTED (OR SYMPATHETIC) SENSATION.

Reflex action referred to motion, but the impressions which cause sensation may be reflected in a similar manner: thus, ascarides in the rectum cause itching of the anus, congestion of the liver, often a pain in the right shoulder-blade, and the pains of angina and gastrodynia often extend to the whole chest; the former especially radiates to the left arm.

Remedies.—1. Those that remove the irritating cause. 2. Anodynes, by deadening sensibility (the efficacy of trisnitrate of bismuth and hydrocyanic acid in gastrodynia, and some kinds of angina, not referable to a narcotic property). Tonics are often useful, as morbid sympathies, like other nervous disorders, are exalted by weakness or irregularity of the circulation.

III. *Properties of Secretion.*

1. *Excessive Secretion* weakens, from the drain it causes from the blood. Its effects may be forward on the parts to which the secretion goes, or backward on the organ which secretes it and the blood from which it is formed.

(Forward effects of excessive secretion of bile seen in bilious diarrhœa or cholera; of profuse mu-

cous secretion in the intestines in simple diarrhœa; in the bronchi in dyspnœa and cough; in the stomach, seen in pyrosis or water-brash, &c. Backward effects seen in torpid bowels after diarrhœa.)

Remedies.—If dependent on the quantity and quality of the blood, depletion, derivation, and evac-uants. (The excessive secretion then a means of relief, and arrested by increasing it, as a purge of calomel will stop a bilious diarrhœa, from an en-gorged liver.) If from nervous or other irritation, causing weakness and disturbance of the functions, it may be checked by tonics and astringents (as cold to the part, alum, superacetate of lead, sulphates of zinc and copper, gallic acid and tannin, vegetables which contain tannin, &c., mineral acids, &c. These act by direct application, as in diarrhœa or leucor-rhœa, or through the circulation. Some agents, without a general astringent effect, diminish the secretion of particular organs, as opium, which re-markably lessens the secretion of the liver, and sometimes that of the kidneys).

If excessive secretion have caused febrile disturb-ance, means to increase other secretions may restore a proper balance. Thus, in bilious cholera, saline diuretics and diaphoretics are serviceable; in renal irritation, with copious secretion of lithic acid, blue pill to augment the bile is often beneficial (combi-nations of medicines more useful in any disturbance of secretion, especially if long continued, as mercur-ials with diuretics, antimonial with salines, &c.).

2. *Defective.* May cause general plethora, or local congestions, leading to dropsical effusions, fluxes, hemorrhages, or inflammations. Forward effects instanced in disorder in the latter stages of diges-tion, from deficiency of bile. Backward effects often seen in congestion of the organ; and very remark-

ably in the case of the excretions, as urine and bile, which poison the blood when retained, causing typhoid symptoms, extreme depression, coma, and death. If the suppression be incomplete in the latter instances, the poisoning process is more tardy, producing various functional and visceral derangement, as delirium, or lethargy, dyspnœa, palpitation, vomiting, diarrhœa, &c. (The excrementitious matters may then be detected in the blood, and other parts of the body; as the color of bile in the textures in jaundice; urea in the blood, &c., in glandular degeneration of the kidneys, &c. Gout, rheumatism, degeneration, dropsies, &c., are often caused by various degrees of defective excretion.)

Remedies.—If from defective supply of blood, stimulants, &c.; if from inflammation or congestion, depletion or derivation. Often the first disorder is in the secreting structure itself, and the remedy must be those agents which increase the respective secretions; as mercury for the liver; colchicum, nitre, &c., for the kidneys; croton oil, jalap, sulphate of magnesia, &c., for the intestines, &c. (These specific stimuli in excess, or too long continued, may cause not only general weakness, but also an exhaustion of the vital properties which they excite; as long or excessive use of mercury causes torpidity of the liver; of purgatives, imperfect action of bowels; of diuretics, scanty, albuminous, or watery urine;—hence they should be intermitted and alternated with tonics, as bitters with mercurials; chalybeates with saline aperients and diuretics.) In chronic cases, medicines which are inferior in efficacy to be preferred, because less exhausting—(examples: taraxacum, iodine, sarsaparilla, nitric and nitro-muriatic acids). Where defective secretions are not readily restored, they

may sometimes be compensated for by artificial substitutes. Thus ox-gall, aloes, and soap, or toasted bacon at breakfast promotes the action of the intestines, in defective secretion of bile; and defective secretion of mucus may be remedied by mucilage, &c.

3. *Perverted Secretion* often accompanies excess and defect. In febrile diseases, the secretions of the kidneys and the alimentary canal are altered as well as diminished; inflammation and determination of blood change as well as increase the secretion from mucous membranes, rendering it more saline and sometimes albuminous, &c. Altered secretion may be unfit for use; as a thin, acrid mucus irritates instead of protecting the membrane, as in coryza and mucous diarrhœa; viscid, dry mucus obstructs the tubes; altered gastric juice causes indigestion; sebaceous matter accumulating in the follicles of the skin causes irritation, inflammation, &c.

Remedies.—Usually those which increase secretion. In some cases tonics may be advantageously combined with them. Such a combination is presented in most of those remedies called alteratives.

IV. *Constituents of the Blood.*

The principal constituents of the blood, necessary to be mentioned here, are the red particles, fibrin, and albumen, either in excess, defect, or alteration. The other constituents of the blood are oil, salts, and water. In malignant cholera, the defect of saline matter and water, owing to the excessive evacuations, seems to be the cause of the obstructed circulation, lividity, and collapse, and hence the temporary efficacy of injection of saline solutions into the veins of such patients.

a. RED PARTICLES.

The red particles of the blood are distinct structures—living cells, floating in the liquor sanguinis; they have a tendency to cohere in piles or rouleaux in fresh-drawn blood, and this tendency is strongest in blood taken from a person affected with inflammation.

1. *Excess.* Seen in sanguineous plethora. A slight increase has been detected in the early stage of inflammations and fevers, especially eruptive fevers, as measles and scarlatina.

Remedies.—Bloodletting the speediest agent. Low or vegetable diet and the antiphlogistic regimen generally: saline medicines, much diluted and taken copiously, have a remarkable effect.

2. *Defect.* Seen in the lymphatic temperament, also after a great loss of blood, in chlorosis and other anæmic states, in scrofulous and tubercular diseases, in the latter periods of fevers, and after severe inflammations, in granular degeneration of the kidney, &c., &c. Known by paleness of parts naturally red, pallid or sallow complexion, a weak state of the functions generally.

Remedies.—Air; light nourishing food, especially brown meats; tonics, particularly iron (Quevenne's metallic iron, *Ferrum per hydrogen*).

3. *Alteration.* Of the red particles is evinced by change of color in the blood, and change of form in the individual corpuscles, as seen by the microscope.

Seen in scurvy; in the Walcheren and other malignant fevers, in cachæmia, from malarious influence, generally in connection with a diseased spleen; in congestive typhoid fevers, &c.

Remedies.—Saline medicines have been recommended in typhoid and malignant fevers; but remedies to increase the excretions in connection

with those mentioned under the last head, are less questionable; in malarious and anæmic cachæmia; the use of purgatives and diuretics, combined with chalybeate tonics, has produced the best effects.

b. FIBRIN.

But little difference between fibrin and albumen, in chemical composition, yet fibrin is distinguished by its being organizable or susceptible of life. It causes the coagulation of the blood; it constitutes the buffy coat and coagulable lymph; and is probably the material by which chiefly the textures are nourished and repaired.

1. *Excess.* In all true inflammatory diseases, especially those of a sthenic character, and in acute rheumatism. There is a relative excess also in diseases connected with a deficiency of red particles.

Remedies—Bloodletting and low diet; yet fibrin is less reduced by them than excess of red particles. Remedies which increase the more solid secretions probably diminish the fibrin.

2. *Defect.* Seen in fluidity, or but slight coagulation of blood when drawn, or in asthenic tendency to hemorrhage, and unmanageable oozing of blood from an accidental wound, &c., in cases of poisoning with hydrocyanic acid, &c., in adynamic fevers, &c., in cases of asphyxia, cyanosis, &c.

Remedies.—Assist the functions on which the supply of fibrin depends. If the digestive organs will bear them, meat, eggs, bread and other articles abounding in protein: assist digestion and assimilation by stimulants, bitters, quinine, and the mineral acids; help respiration by the access of pure, cool air; avoid fatigue; secure sleep, if necessary, by narcotics; toxicological means, of course, if called for.

3. *Alterations.* Seen in the varieties presented by the buffy coat, and contractions of the clot of blood. Also in the varieties of the reparative process. False membrane, deposits, &c., in a healthy subject, may be euplastic, or in a high degree organized and healthy. But in many instances the nutritive material is caco-plastic, or susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as in induration, from chronic inflammation, in fibro-cartilage, cirrhosis, gray tubercle, &c. It may also be aplastic, or not organizable at all, as in pus, curdy matter, yellow tubercle, &c.

Remedies.—The increased properties of separation and contraction manifested by blood in inflammation, are reduced by bloodletting, &c. Yet if antiphlogistic remedies do not remove local inflammation, they may render its product more injurious by lowering its plasticity. Hence the necessity of endeavoring to remove inflammations before they become chronic, and when there is risk of such event, improving the condition of the blood by a tonic and nutritive plan, conjoined with local antiphlogistic measures. A similar tonic treatment is indicated in scrofulous, chlorotic, and other cachectic states, where the fibrin is relatively copious with a tendency to aplastic deposits. In addition, remedies likely to keep the fibrin dissolved, as alkalies, and iodide of potassium, are advisable, although the efficacy of these means has not been fully proved.

c. ALBUMEN.

1. *Excess.* Exists in most cases of inflammations, and fevers, especially during their more active stages. Its increase is not, however, in proportion to that of fibrin. Its excess in cholera is due to the removal

of the water of the blood. Very poor living, extensive hemorrhage, and other drains will reduce it.

2. *Defect.* Met with in cases of albuminuria, and in diabetes: it seems to be a chief constituent of the dropsical diathesis.

Remedies.—Those which restrain wasting discharges and improve general nutrition. Cod-liver oil recommended for the last purpose.

V. Changes in the Blood by Respiration.

The change of venous into arterial blood is never in excess, for the activity of the respiration is adapted to the rapidity of the circulation, and the corresponding need of change.

Defect of the change is the essence of asphyxia or apnœa.

Remedies.—Rest, fresh air and sedative medicines (as digitalis, hyoscyamus, &c.), or antispasmodics. Sometimes an enfeebled circulation may require stimulants, or an engorged venous system calls for depletion. In suspended animation from drowning, &c., artificial respiration, frictions, the warm bath, stimulants, &c.

VI. Changes in the Blood by Excretion.

See Sect. III. Property of Secretion.

Other changes may be produced in the blood from the transformation of the chyle and of the textures, including the processes of nutrition and reparation (probably the cause of gout, diabetes, and obesity). The presence of foreign matters in the blood, also, may excite various contagious epidemic or endemic diseases; but too little is yet ascertained to supply any certain knowledge.

b. PROXIMATE OR SECONDARY ELEMENTS OF DISEASE.

I. Anæmia.

The exciting causes of anæmia are circumstances which injure or withdraw the blood; profuse discharges of other fluids; scanty or poor food; impure air; chronic diseases, and uterine irregularity, as chlorosis.

The general symptoms are weakness, both muscular and organic; defective nutrition; and imperfect sanguification; the nervous system is also frequently excited.

Remedies.—(See A, Section IV.) Those which increase the constituents of the blood.

II. Hyperæmia or Excess of Blood.

This may be general (plethora), with increased motion (sthenic), or with diminished motion (asthenic); or it may be local, with diminished motion (congestion), or with increased motion (determination of blood). The results of these may be hemorrhage, flux, dropsy, &c. Another variety of hyperæmia may be distinguished by an altered or perverted action of the vessels. This is chiefly local, and includes inflammation.

Remedies.—For plethora, bloodletting and other evacuants. In the sthenic kind, sedative and relaxing remedies are also indicated, but in the asthenic, tonics, and even stimulants; or alterative aperients, as mild mercurials, with rhubarb, aloes, or senna, salines, and taraxacum, iodide of potassium, &c.; may prepare the way for various tonics.

For congestion, the most important means are those which contribute to a removal of its cause, as the loosening of a ligature, reduction of a compressing tumor, moderating the action of a diseased heart, or restoring the secretion of the liver, &c. In con-

gestion from atony of the vessels, a change of posture sometimes gives relief, as in congestive fevers, when the head is affected, it should be elevated; congested uterine, or hemorrhoidal, vessels, and varicose limbs, are assisted by the recumbent posture. Pressure, as by bandages, &c., is also useful at times. Astringents are sometimes useful by increasing the contractility of the vessels. Stimulants also are often very effective, as diluted spirit lotion to a congested conjunctiva, capsicum gargle to a congested throat, or a stimulant wash to a purple sore, &c.

For determination of blood, the removal of stimuli or irritants from the part, or the reduction of their action by soothing or diluent remedies, is the first indication. The atonic distension of the arteries supplying the part may be relieved by cold, astringents, and derivants; as cold lotions to the head, and the hot foot-bath in determination to the head. Evacuants, also, and frequently bloodletting, are indicated as derivants.

Inflammation.—In incipient inflammation, for the congestion, astringents, stimulants, or evacuants may be useful. For the irritation of the nerves and vessels, sedatives, derivatives, and evacuants.

In local inflammation, the remedies for congestion and determination are applicable. For impeded circulation in a part, moist heat, and other stimulants; but, for increased circulation, the remedies for determination. In inflammation with fever, general bloodletting and other evacuants are called for; relaxants, as antimony, &c.; low diet, &c.

(A remarkable fact has been discovered by Dr. Marshall Hall, viz., that in inflammatory diseases a much larger quantity of blood may be drawn without producing syncope, than can be taken in health,

or in other diseases.) He says: "In cases in which it is doubtful whether the pain or other local affection be the effect of inflammation or of irritation, the question is immediately determined by placing the patient upright, and looking upward, and bleeding to incipient syncope. In inflammation much blood flows; in irritation very little." This he considers a rule for bloodletting, a guard against undue and inefficient bloodletting, and a "source of diagnosis, in the fullest sense of the word."

The following table shows the results of his investigations, as to the tolerance of bloodletting in different diseases, before incipient syncope.

I. AUGMENTED TOLERANCE.

1. Congestion of the brain, Zxl-l .
2. Inflammation of serous, synovial, and fibrous membranes, Zxxx-xl .
3. Inflammation of the parenchyma of organs (brain, lung, liver, mamma, &c.), Zxxx .
4. Inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes (erysipelas, bronchitis, dysentery), Zxvj .

II. HEALTHY TOLERANCE.

This depends on the age, sex, strength, &c, and on the thickness of the parietes of the heart; and is about Zxv .

III. DIMINISHED TOLERANCE.

1. Fevers and eruptive fevers, Zxj-xiv .
2. Delirium tremens and puerperal delirium, Zx-xij .
3. Laceration or concussion of the brain. Accidents, before the establishment of inflammation. Intestinal irritation, Zvij-x .
4. Dyspepsia, chlorosis, Zvij .
5. Cholera, Zvj .

The exhaustion from long-continued inflammation often renders stimulants and tonics necessary; as also the depression arising from the influence of purulent or gangrenous matter. The effused products of inflammation require evacuants, attenuants, alteratives, stimulants, friction, &c.

Varieties of Inflammation.—The sthenic form requires of course all the antiphlogistic measures, but in the asthenic form, local bloodletting is better than general, which is illy borne. Antimony or mercury, and blisters, form the chief treatment. The diet, though light, should not be too spare.

Erysipelatous inflammation is generally asthenic, and often requires stimulant and tonic agents. The local treatment consists of punctures and incisions; cauterization by nitrate of silver; and mercurial ointment, which is supposed to modify the character of the poison. A solution of sulphate of iron in water, one ounce to a pint of water, applied to the part by moistened rags, acts like a charm.

The aphthous inflammation of children is to be treated by aperients, with a local application of borax, or a weak solution of sulphate of zinc.

Scrofulous inflammation owes its peculiarity to a degraded condition of the plasma, or nutritive material of the blood; and hence it is most benefited by tonics, nourishing diet, &c. Cod-liver oil, iodide of potassium, &c., are medicines in repute.

Rheumatic and gouty inflammation require means to eliminate the morbid matter from the system, as mercury and colchicum. Active antiphlogistic measures are often necessary, however, before these medicines will act.

Gonorrhœal inflammation requires mild antiphlogistic and demulcent measures at first, and astringent injections and terebinthinate remedies afterward. Mercury is the chief specific in syphilis.

C. STRUCTURAL DISEASE.

Including increased nutrition (hypertrophy), diminished nutrition (atrophy), and perverted nutrition, would open a field too extensive for a table like the present. It pertains, too, rather to the department of morbid anatomy than to pathology proper. (See A, Section IV.)

MODES OF DEATH.

- I. Beginning at the heart.
 1. Suddenly (syncope). This is instantaneous; the subject suddenly turning pale, falling back, or dropping down, and expiring with one gasp.
 2. Gradually (asthenia). The symptoms are,—increasing weakness of body and mind, with perhaps no marked derangement in any particular function; increased frequency, and diminishing strength of the pulse; the face, lips, &c., becoming paler and paler, or of a peculiar sallowness; extremities become cold and œdematous; tongue often dry and brown, or furred, and the mouth aphthous; excretions imperfectly voided at first, then the sphincters lose their power, and the discharges are involuntary; general sinking.
- II. Beginning at the breathing apparatus (asphyxia or apnœa). Symptoms: increased feeling of suffocation; face, neck, &c., congested, and changing from red to purple, and from purple to livid; stupor; reduction of temperature; weak and irregular pulse; rapid reduction of muscular strength.
- III. Beginning at the brain (coma). Its symptoms are those of interrupted function of the brain, insensibility, and suspension of voluntary motion, the heart's action not being materially impaired. The excito-motory system of the medulla is often affected, as well as the sensorial and voluntary

functions: hence respiration is interrupted, convulsions sometimes ensue, and the sphincters are relaxed.

IV. Beginning at the medulla (paralysis). This mode, like that of the last, is really by apnœa, but the excito-motory function is the first to fail. Of course there can be no respiration when this ceases.

V. Beginning with the blood (necræmia). The symptoms are typhoid, putrid, or malignant; a congested surface, the color being dusky or livid; exanthematous patches on the skin, or petechiæ; ecchymoses, or oozing of thin, bloody fluid from the gums, nostrils, &c.; extreme prostration; obtuse senses and mental faculties; sometimes with delirium and twitching of the limbs; half-closed eyes and dilated pupils; frequent and unequal respiration; no appetite; intense thirst; a dry, brown tongue with dark sordes on the lips and teeth; progressive fall of temperature; cold, clammy, and fetid perspiration; hiccough; subsultus tendinum; scanty, offensive urine; involuntary discharges.

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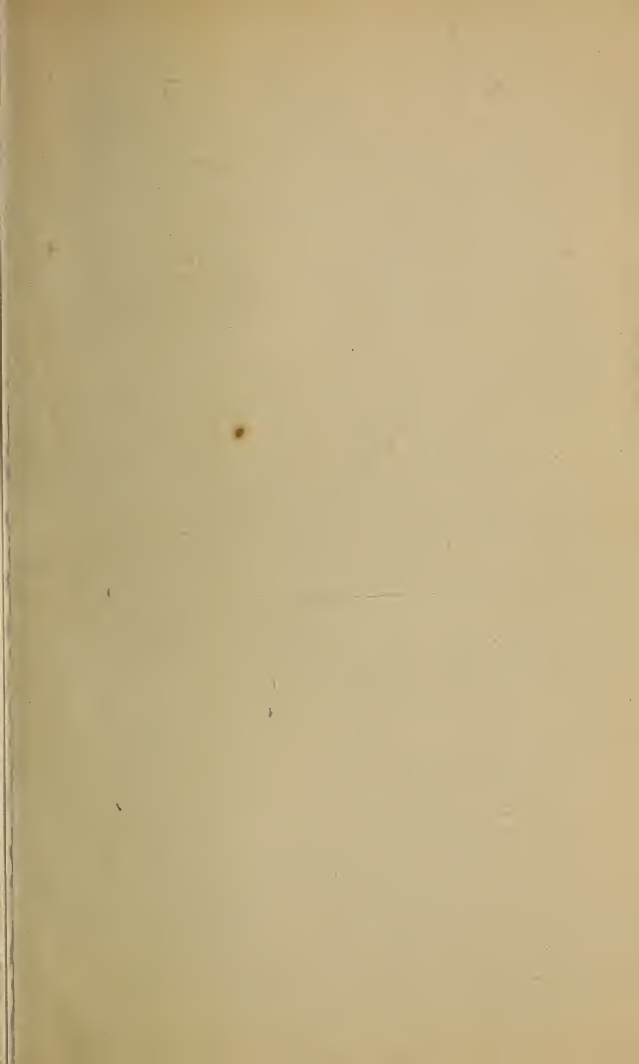
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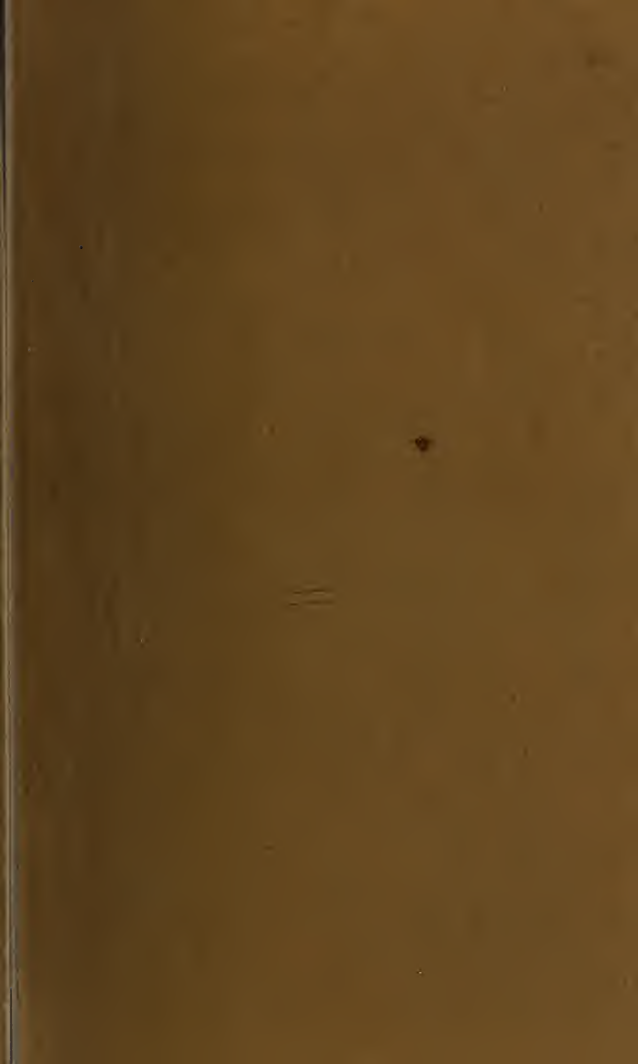
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